PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 51,370—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th July.
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*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th „
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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanno	3,820	1st Aug. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 386	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	10th Aug. 1898.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 980	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs 725

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st Aug.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26th, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	16th Aug. 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 14th August, 1898.

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F. BALDOVINO,
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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS TO JAPAN.

FAST TWIN SCREW STEAMER "WAKASA MARU," 6,266 Tons, Captain J. B. Macmillan, WILL SAIL direct for KOBE on or about the 29th inst. The Steamer is fitted with Electric Light Refrigerator, &c. All the Cabins are on upper Deck and well ventilated. For Passage apply to

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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th July, 1898.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th July, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,459 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 4th August, calling at Karrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bahrein, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 2nd Aug., calling at Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 4th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 30th July, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 30th July, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th July, for Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa and Lamoo in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. BHUNDARA for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 10th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th July, 1898. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	X	25th Aug.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Kiene	5th Aug.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
ALGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN

MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 8th July, 1898.

SUTTON'S VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS.

SEASON, 1898.

A Tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties:—

				Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sweet Peas.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.	5 8	6 2
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.		
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.		

A Tin of Flower Seeds, containing 22 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Peas.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.	8 6	9 0
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.		
Nasturtium.	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.		
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox Drummond.	Marigold.		

A Tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cauliflower.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas, 3 sorts.	5 8	6 2
Beet.	Cress.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.		
Brocoli.	Carrot.	Onion.	Savoy.		
Cabbage.	Lettuce.	Parsley.	Turnip.		
Cucumber.					

A Tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.	10 8	11 12
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.		
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.		
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.		
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.		
Cabbage Savoy.					

SPECIAL NOTE.—The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process which preserves unimpaired the power of germination and prevent disappointment.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia „	50	„	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes:—

					Cash, Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings				per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	„	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	„	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	„	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	„	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	„	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	„	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		„	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		„	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		„	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		„	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
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UMBRELLAS,

GENTS' AND LADIES'.

	Cash. Rs.
"Gloria" Silk, wears well, Gents'	10
„ „ „ Ladies'	8
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„ „ „ Ladies'	13

A large variety of Natural Handles.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FOR CHILDREN. Those in DELICATE HEALTH and unable to assimilate the RAW COD LIVER OIL

KEMP'S SAVOURY EMULSION

Will be found a highly nourishing FOOD. It is prepared from the highest grade of Tasteless COD LIVER OIL, is of perfectly agreeable flavour and can be taken by the most fastidious person without "cover" or addition of any kind—causing no nausea or aftertaste—CHILDREN TAKE it very READILY.

Re. 1-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO PREVENT

Your HAIR THINNING & FALLING OFF in INDIA THE USE OF a suitable dressing is imperative and

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Is the BEST ARTICLE for the purpose, affording the requisite nourishment in most agreeable form. ENTIRELY OF VEGETABLE composition and containing neither LEAD, SULPHUR, PETROLEUM or other offensive Chemical or ingredient, it may be used as frequently as desired with most beneficial effects which it produces.

BY NATURAL MEANS ONLY and without the injurious "forcing" effects caused by many of the modern restorers, etc. Equally suited for

LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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WHEN FATIGUE OVERTAKES YOU too readily or you feel LOW, NERVOUS and OUT of SORTS a "TONIC" will usually put you right and may even save you from an illness.

FOR INDIAN USE

there is no surer remedy than

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A compound of powerful TONIC DRUGS of HIGHLY STIMULATING CHARACTER acting like magic upon the WHOLE SYSTEM, restoring the appetite, strengthening and soothing the nerves and encouraging natural and refreshing sleep.

ALWAYS TO BE RELIED upon as FRESH and in ACTIVE CONDITION.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

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OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

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By all Wine Merchants.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. 12 instalments Rs.	a.	
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The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	do.
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The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	do.
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AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
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"THE BEST."

By order of the board of PUBLIC OPINION,

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
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THE

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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NORTH'S TYPEWRITER Rs. 450.

FIXED with all the newest and most improved devices for easy and correct manipulation, including automatic ribbon movement, line spacer, and bell signal, with a system of marginal stops, which are easily adjustable.

The machine is light and portable, measuring only 12 inches by 11 inches, and is adaptable for Brief paper as well as post cards: it writes a line with 100 letters and spaces, thus combining in one machine the work and utility of two.

North's Typewriter contains 78 types, including the letters of the alphabet, punctuation, figures, marks of reference and commercial and literary signs which are brought out by the manipulation of only 39 keys.

NEW FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER Rs. 300.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The New Franklin will do all the work as well as rapidly, and last as long as any other Standard Writing Machine, regardless of antiquity or price.

2. The New Franklin possesses some points of superiority peculiarly its own, to wit—

The simple construction of the machine combines durability with lightness and reduces the liability of getting out of repair.

3. General adaptability to all lines of correspondence business, social or otherwise. In short, wherever a writing machine can be used the New Franklin can be used to the greatest advantage.

THE No. 2 HAMMOND Rs. 460.

POSSESSES

ALNMENT—Perfect and permanent.
IMPRESSION—Invariably uniform.
TOUCH—Soft, light and elastic.
SPEED—206 words a minute.
DURABILITY—The fewest parts the best made.
VARIETY—Twelve languages, thirty-seven styles of type, paper or cards of any width or size on one machine.
PORTABILITY—Weighs only nineteen pounds complete, with travelling case.

The No. 2 Hammond is perfect in all respects. All the characters are cast on one shuttle, and the impression is independent of the operator's touch.

WAVERLEY TYPEWRITER Rs. 350.

Is beautifully finished, so that it not only does the neatest and best work, but give, the greatest satisfaction to the view. The frame is of cast steel, enamelled and gold lined on the outside. The 76 different characters are printed on paper by means of as many different levers, each of which although many of them are hidden, is nickel-plated and burnished, so preventing rust and the need of oil, which catches the dust. The writing is constantly in sight and directly a letter is made it is visible.

HARTFORD TYPEWRITER Rs. 350.

Selected by the London School Board, combines the special merits of all the more recent inventions in one machine. Special features. Good Work. Easy Manipulation, High Finish, Simplicity and Durability.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, that day being a HOLIDAY, under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY, LIMITED.
MOHPANI MINES, C. P.

WANTED, 50 good COAL HEWERS or SINKERS to settle at the Mines. Can make good Wages. Free houses provided and regular work all the year round.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on between Messrs. RATANJEE BYRAMJEE GHANDHEE and RATANJI JAMSHEDJI RATNAGAR under the name of "R. B. Ghandhee and Co.," and "R. J. RATNAGAR" has been DISSOLVED as from the 30th day of June, 1898, and that the business of commission agents up to that date carried on under the name of "R. B. GHANDHEE and Co., is being henceforth and will hereafter be carried on by the said Ratanjee Byramjee Ghandhee alone under the name of "R. B. Ghandhee and Co., and that the export business up to that date carried on under the name of "R. J. Ratnagar "is being thenceforth and will hereafter be carried on by the said Ratanji Jamshedji Ratnagar alone under the name of "R. J. Ratnagar."—Bombay, 28th July, 1898.

RATANJEE BYRAMJEE GHANDHEE.
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A pure Tonic and strengthening Wine.
WHOLESOME and PALATABLE.
Per bot., Rs. 2-6; Per doz., Rs. 26-0.

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WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALUMINUM VESSELS for the KITCHEN as made at the School of Arts, Madras. Agent for this Presidency.—S. M. RUTNAGUR, 27, Medows St., Bombay.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street Bombay.

RAIN and CLOUDS do not interfere with our STUDIO PORTRAITURE. Best results produced in Cloudy Weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DR. JAEGER HOSIERY.—Gents' Pure Wool SHIRTS, Under Vests, Drawers and Cholera Belts.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

"SANTALINE."—A Scientific preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. This always succeeds well, after the failure of Matico, Cubeb, and other such Remedies.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 20, Medows Street, Fort.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BARGAIN.—A Mahogany case Blue lined with Lock and Key containing 12 Pairs Fish Knives and Forks Plated for only Rs. 27-, at SHROFF BROTHERS' Sale.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milliners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-3, per case, at Bandra.

RECEIVED Ornamental and Plain Musical Chairs from Rs. 40. to Rs. 200 each, Fancy Musical Cruet Stands from Rs. 20, to Rs. 100, each,—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana. Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co's Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA." care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

JOHN ROBERTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—AXMINSTER PILE CARPETS. These Luxurious Carpets are made seamless with handsome borders, are rich and velvety and unequalled for durability.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuck'a, No. 6.

STORY and Clark's Organ of all kinds, Ornamental and Plain, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,500. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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Application to
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FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB;
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ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
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PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
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1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

NOTES
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BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat Building.

An invoice of rich glass table ornaments, centre pieces, scent frames, flower vases, etc.
An invoice of plated cruets, pickle frames, salvers, etc.
An invoice of leather and plush goods, such as hand bags, work boxes, ladies' companions, perambulators, fishbowls, table fountains, etc.
The above is on view.

SALE OF 300 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Keesowjee Purshotum and Co.

300 bales Hastings' K bags, 38 by 28, each bale containing 300 bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Our WEEKLY SALE will take place on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, instead of Monday, the 1st idem, the latter being a Public Holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

21 pairs English leather Gent's boots and shoes.
1 case wearing apparel and books.
1 case deer, bear, and tiger skins and sundries.
Household furniture, such as drawing-room sofas and chairs, cooking stove, tables, easy chairs, whatnot, meatsafe, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, &c.
On account of the underwriter.—
2 metallic locker-in rollers.
On account of the concerned—
6 cases 603 gross 5-inch pins with brass shield at bottom.

AT 2 P. M.

The property of a gentleman gone home—
1 showy fast trotting chestnut waler gelding.
2 English-made hunting saddles, 1 mounted infantry regulation patent saddle and 1 set harness.
2 pneumatic gents' bicycles.
1 glass-fronted brougham.
1 strong-made office shigram.
1 second-hand victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 29th July, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHAMBARWADA OR ISRAEL MOHOLLA.

On the undermentioned day, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Kalphan Ruttonsey by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 11th July, 1893.

LOT No. 2.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th July, 1898, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of a public road called Chambarwada, or Israel Moholla Cross Road, or Khuduck Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Hajee Kalphan Ruttonsey and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B Ward, No. 1744 and Street Nos. 30 and 32, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-nine and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1015 and 1015, and new Survey No. 2884, and bounded on the east by the said public road Chambarwada, or Israel Moholla Cross Road, or Khuduck Street, on the west partly by the house of Hurry Bhanjee and partly by the house of Bandoojee Elloojee, on the north by the property of Haine Samuel, and on the south partly by the property of the said Bandoojee Elloojee and partly by the property of Mowjee Hurjee.

For furtherr particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai, Pakvasa and Chandulal, Solicitors, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 29th July, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill (where the kit is removed for sale), the surplus furniture of Mr. Cowasjee M. Barajee, consisting of mahogany marble top cabinet with mirror back, mahogany marble top sideboard, clothes and gown presses, chairs, tables, bedsteads, a large telescope on stand by "Troughton and Simpson," hanging, table, and wall kerosine lamps, crockeryware, glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, one cushion tyre bicycle (gentleman's), a handsome strong glass-fronted Calcutta-made miniature brougham in good order, sets of single harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MEMON MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner appointed in Suit No. 16 of 1897 (Hajee Joonas Hajee Tyeb vs. Halimabai, widow, and another), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground belonging to Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Karkoni, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house fronting on the east side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 11, Ward B. No. 995, Street Nos. 76, 78, 80, containing by admeasurement seventy feet in length and in breadth fifteen feet or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Jaffer Sulleman, and on the south by the house of Bawa Miya bin Mahomed Saheb, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are in the occupation of the said Hajee Joonas Hajee Tyeb and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 chestnut Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong four-seated barouche in good order.
The property of a deceased gentleman—
1 handsome strong victoria, with grey horse and harness.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nawab's bungalow, Nesbit Road, below Ollivant Bridge, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and olegraphs, handsome China and Japanese vases, a mahogany cottage piano in good order, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, etc., etc., the property of ARTHUR G. HERBERT, Esq., Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and coloured French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English-built victoria in very good order by "Burlington Coach Factory," a handsome strong dog-cart in very good order, a very handsome bay waler, aged, 15-3, very good trapper, set of English-made single harness, ladies' side saddle, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Major F. C. ANNESLEY, Royal Fusiliers.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Arab Ally Mahomed Fazen, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Oomer bin Abdool Rehman bin Saif, the mortgagor—

2 parcels pearls weighing about 320 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, COTTON, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sale by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

16 bales full pressed cotton, 22 docras cotton loose, and a quantity of grain sweepings, cotton sweepings, waste paper, etc.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th July, 1898.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE REGARDING COAL TENDERS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. Gun-fire, on the 15th August, Tenders for the SUPPLY of about 1,10,000 Tons of BEST BENGAL STEAM COAL, to be Delivered in Bombay Harbour in monthly consignments, commencing from September 1898, as under:—

September	1898	5,000	March	1899	12,500
October	"	5,000	April	"	12,500
November	"	10,000	August	"	10,000
December	"	10,000	September	"	7,500
January	1899	12,500	October	"	7,500
February	"	12,500	November	"	5,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The Coal must be of the best quality, free from Dust, Stone, Earth or other impurities, also free from dampness.

Tenders should give full description of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied, and quote the price per ton in Bombay Harbour, including delivery into boats alongside.

The Coal will be subject to such inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form, which together with Specifications, can be had on application to the Agent. Price Rs. 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVER, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Agent.

New General Offices, Bombay, 21st July, 1898.

WANTED.

WANTED

AN EDITOR for a daily paper published in India. Practical experience essential. None but Europeans need apply. Applications with copies of Certificates and references, which will not be returned, should be sent to

"Z,"
Care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon an ASSISTANT SURVEYOR.

Applicants must be able to use the sextant with precision, must write a neat hand and have had a nautical education and must possess some knowledge of Marine Surveying.

Salary Rs. 100 rising by five annual increments to Rs. 200 a month, with a subsistence allowance of Rs. 60 a month.

Applications, with COPIES of testimonials of personal character and qualifications, should be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 21st August, 1898.

G. C. KYNOCH,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, the 15th July, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

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Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

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Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

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With and without Leg Rests.

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Latest Patterns with all necessary equipmen.

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High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. A. MOIR,
Manager.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors............$ 100,00,000

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RESERVES AND REST .... „ 15,35,485

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Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	[illegible]
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	205
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	725
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	825xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	630
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	220
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,475
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,295
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	93 3-4
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	197
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
riental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	270
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,150
ueen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,075
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	...	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	750
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	250
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	610
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	300	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	600
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs1	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	...
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	5 pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	206
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	570
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	—	350	...	4 pr. ct.	355

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 7-51m., 7-9a. Low water, 0-44m., 1-42a.
Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer North Sands entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamers Safari, Booldana and Wardha yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vulcan entered, and the steamer Gisela left the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Indus left it yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m. (Weather Permitting.) :—

March	Old Berlin	Von Blon
Mazurka-Russe	La Czarine	Ganne
Selection	Romeo E Giulietta	Gounod
Valse	Etincelles	Waldteufel
Selection (No 2)	Nabucco	Verdi
Polka Francaise	Tanz Parole	Fetras

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MILL-HAND STRIKE.—About thirty operators of the E. D. Sassoon Mill struck work on Tuesday afternoon in consequence of daily wages having been stopped and the monthly wages system resumed. About fifty operators of the Kaiser-i-Hind Mill went on strike on the following day for the same reason.

ENGLISH LECTURE.—At a meeting of the Bal Vidvadyana Sabha, to be held in the late Mr. B. M. Wagle's bungalow, Kandewadi, on Sunday, at 3 p.m., Mr. G. K. Kantak will deliver a lecture in English on "The outbreak and effects of Plague." The lecture is open to the public.

LAD NIRASHRIT FUND.—The trustees of this fund acknowledge with thanks the sum of rupees fifteen hundred in five per cent. Municipal debentures, being a second donation to this fund from the estate of Mr. Narotumdas Bappoobhai Morlidhurdas, deceased, by his sole executor Mr. Tribhovundas Vurjeevandas Madhowdas.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Darasalem, Ibo, Chindi, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoabay, Natal, Transvaal and Cape Colony, per s. s. Nuddea, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m., on Saturday.—Mails for Aden, per extra s. s. Elphinstone, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m., on Monday.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Ismailbeg Mirza Abrahimbeg, a Mahomedan lad, aged ten years, residing with his parents on the third floor of a house at Ghelabhoy Street, was, on Wednesday afternoon, leaning out of a window, when he accidentally over balanced himself and fell out on to the road from a height of about twenty-five feet, sustaining a severe shock and injuries to his body. The boy was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now being treated.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—A portion of the south wall, admeasuring thirty feet by twenty, of a five-storeyed house, belonging to Haji Oosman Dawood, at Nagdavi Street, gave way on Wednesday. The building is a very old one and was about to have been pulled down. The house was occupied by a number of tenants, none of whom were injured. The municipal authorities were informed. An officer of the engineering department inspected the building and directed the tenants to vacate, which they did at once.

BURGLARY AT NORTHBROOK STREET.—Haji Badoola Jamal, a Mahomedan, residing in a room on the first floor of a house at Northbrook Street, reported to the police, on Wednesday night, that some time during his absence from home some person or persons broke into his room, an entrance having been effected through a window, which had been left open, at the back of the room, and stole from a box, which was apparently opened by means of a duplicate key, four currency notes for Rs. 10 each and gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 174.

FIRE.—A cadjan hut, situated in the compound of the bungalow belonging to Mr. Khojesta Cursetji Seervai in Dhunji Street, was found to be on fire on Wednesday, and the flimsy structure was soon razed to the ground. The hut was in the occupation of a Purdesee named Kadari Matadin, who had gone to sleep on the verandah of his master's bungalow, leaving a burning kerosine oil lamp in the hut and locking the door after him. It is supposed that the lamp, which had been hanging against the wall of the hut, set the structure on fire. The damage was estimated at Rs. 40.

ELEVATION OF A PARSEE VOLUNTEER.—It appears from the regimental orders of the S. V. R. Corps that Mr. B. H. J. Rustomji is appointed to be 2nd-Lieutenant in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corp, and the appointment was announced in the last issue of the Bombay Government Gazette. Mr. Byramji is a son of Mr. H. J. Rustamji, the well known and enterprising merchant of Karachi and Bombay, and belongs to a most respectable family. The Parsees are to be congratulated on the elevation to the rank of an officer of another member of their community. Mr. B. H. J. Rustamji has made himself very popular in the corps in a short time.

THEFT OF A COW.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Hurst charged Shekoo Pandoo, a Hindu, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate with stealing a cow valued at Rs. 20, belonging to Gokul Anand, a worshipper in a temple at Walkeshwar. The cow used to be tied up in the temple, and was found missing on Tuesday evening last. About an hour after the accused was seen leading the cow along the Government House Road, when a policeman arrested him on suspicion. The accused made a statement and took the sepoy to the temple, where the animal was identified by complainant as his own. The accused denied the charge but called no evidence to prove his innocence. His Worship sentenced accused to a day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM THE SALVATION ARMY.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, prosecuted one Pascol Menguela, a Goanese, employed as a servant in the Salvation Army quarters at Dadar and Alimahomed Moosa, a Mahomedan, charging the former with theft as a servant of a brass chandellier, valued at Rs. 10, the property of the Salvation Army, and the latter with receiving and assisting in disposing of the stolen property. About 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, the second accused was attempting to dispose of the chandellier in the Chore Bazaar, when a policeman on duty arrested him on suspicion. The accused made a statement which led to the arrest of the first accused. Both the accused were then taken to the church with the property, where the manager identified it as belonging to the place. Pascol pleaded guilty to the charge, but the second accused denied the offence, but he called no witnesses to prove his innocence. No. 1 was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with an alternative of fifteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

KIDNAPPING A YOUNG GIRL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Khoodabux Ilahibux and Jan Mahomed were charged by Inspector Gannon with kidnapping, on May 20, a girl, named Ratanbai, aged 12 years, daughter of an oil-seller. Superintendent Hack prosecuted. It appeared from the inquiries made by the police that the girl lived in Bhandari Street, Duncan Road, and she was sent by her mother to buy some spices. While she was making the purchase the first accused met her and took her to his house. A report of her disappearance was made to Inspector Gannon, of the Null Bazar section, who ascertained that the girl had left with Jan Mahomed for Delhi from the Byculla railway station. Prior to their leaving Bombay, Rutton was taken to the house of a woman named Sakina, in Pirkhan Lane, and her garments of a teli girl, very much resembling that of a Bania girl, were changed for tight trowsers and other clothes belonging to a Hindustani girl. As neither Rutton nor Jan Mahomed could be found the police, who had arrested and charged Kudabux before Mr. Dastur, applied for several remands, and ultimately had the man discharged. Descriptive rolls of both the absentees were, however, circulated by the Bombay police, to Delhi and other places, with the aid of which the Delhi police succeeded in finding them out. They were sent down to Bombay under an escort. The girl stated to the police that she was grossly maltreated by the old man. The magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced the first accused to two years' and the second to sixteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER TRAMWAY PROSECUTION DISMISSED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Shapurji Ruttonji Sethna, shroff of the National Bank, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of attempting to use a transfer ticket preferred against him by the Bombay Tramway Company. Mr. Harrington, of the Tramway Company, prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. Kolah, barrister-at-law. It appeared that Mr. Sethna, together with his wife, son and brother, was travelling from Victoria Gardens towards the Secretariat at about 8 o'clock on the night of the 6th instant. They took two-anna tickets and got into a yellow car. When they came to Pydhownee they left the car and got into a red car, which was going to Secretariat. It was stated on behalf of the Tramway Company that Pydhownee was an appointed place of change, but the accused should have either proceeded by the lavendar car from that place or remained in the yellow car and changed at Bori Bunder. A tramway conductor, who gave evidence in the case, however, said that the red car was the first car available after the yellow car. Mr. Kolah argued that under bye-law 3 of the company, which was framed under section 24 of Act I of 1874, the public had a right to leave the car and transfer at the first appointed place of change. It was admitted on behalf of the prosecution that Pydhownee was an appointed place of change. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that it was not denied that the defendant had got down at Pydhownee and got into a red car. He had a transfer ticket, and the red car was the first car which left Pydhownee after the yellow car in which defendant was going. If so, there had been no infringement of the bye-law, and the court failed to understand why a respectable man had been dragged to this court such a trumpery charge.

DAMAUN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A CAUSE CELEBRE.

ON Monday last, writes our local correspondent, the District Court of Damaun was crowded to the ceiling, all the Advocates, Doctors, some Military Officers and numerous witnesses being present, when the Judge Mr. Albertino Ozario de Castro, LL. B., (Coimbra) presiding at the Criminal Sessions, took his seat on the Bench at 11. The case specially fixed for trial was that of the Crown vs. (1) Claudino Manuel de Souza, (2) Manuel Sebastiano Vas, (3) Emiliano Mendouca (4) F. A. Bastos, (5) Sergeant Lisbano, (6) Domingos and (7) Bhana Nicha Mori. The 1st and 3rd are Forest-guards, the 4th and 6th are Forest sepoys, the 5th is Sergeant on Forest duty, the 2nd is an Advocate and the 7th is the ex-Patel of 72 Portuguese villages. The accused were charged with theft and abetment of theft of timber from the jungles of Nagar Haveli of the value of Rs. 82,000.

The circumstances under which the charge is brought are as follows :—Sometime ago one Hurgovan Premanand obtained from Government on the surety of Bhana Nicha Mori a contract to cut certain timber specified in the contract from a jungle in Nagar Haveli District. The contract was subsequently assigned to Mr. Manoel Sebastiano Vas, the Advocate. It is alleged, that Mr. Vas with the assistance or connivance of the accused, all of whom, except Bhana Nicha Mori, are forest officers, cut an immense quantity of teak timber, iron wood etc., beyond that contemplated to be cut by the contract and sold the same and appropriated the proceeds thereof to his own use.

The charge was instituted in the beginning of 1894, but owing to the peculiarities of the Portuguese Criminal Law which requires after a prima facie is made against each of the accused, to join other charges that may be standing against him, so that he be tried once only on all the charges against him, the case was not ripe for hearing before the middle of the year 1896, all the accused being liberated on heavy bail. Mr. Veiga was then the District Judge of Damaun and while he was about to fix the case for trial, Mr. Vas filed a petition of suspicion against the Judge urging that the judge had expressed his prejudice against him and had disqualified himself from trying the case. The petition was heard before the Assistant Judge Mr. Francis Moniz and two Arbitrators, Mr. Vas appearing personally in support of the petition, while Mr. Franklin de Souza, Barrister-at-Law, who had specially come from Goa, represented the judge. Several witnesses were examined and by the opinion of the majority the petition was dismissed. Mr. Vas thereupon appealed against this order to the High Court at Goa, in the mean time Mr. Veiga having obtained leave and subsequently been transferred to Goa, it became unnecessary to proceed with Mr. Vas' appeal. The present Judge and the Crown Advocate took up the arduous task of unravelling the tangled skein and went over the voluminous papers which are said to contain 23 different proceedings and which form a bundle of papers four feet high, and about a month ago fixed the 25th instant for the trial of the case and summoned the witnesses in number 90 for prosecution and 50 for defence from distant parts of Nagar Haveli to attend at the hearing. Most of the witnesses came from Nagar Haveli and arrived at Upper Damaun on Sunday and were strictly prevented from having intercourse with witnesses who came from Lower Damaun. When the case was called on for hearing all the accused except Bhana Nicha Mori were present and were accommodated on a "bench" which is equivalent to the dock of a British Court. Mr. John Vidal, the Crown Advocate, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Diogo De Britto an advocate represented all the accused.

On the Judge taking his seat, Mr. Vidal applied to the Court for a short postponement to procure the attendance of a few witnesses who were absent.

Mr. Britto applied for a postponement of the case until the end of October next on the grounds of a certificate under the signature of "Narayan Raghunath Satpati L. M. and S., formerly practising for many years in Damaun, and another Doctor stating that the accused Bhana Nicha Mori was suffering in Bombay from accute hepatitis, and also on the grounds that two Crown clerks, Mr. Lobo and Mr. Noronha, who were important witnesses, were absent. In support of his application, British cordon and quarantine were relied on as presenting obstacles in the way of the attendance of parties concerned in the case.

Mr. Vidal strongly opposed any application for a long postponament, stating that the certificate could not be accepted in law inasmuch as the accused Bhana Patel who was on bail could not leave the jurisdiction of the Court and go to Bombay as long as the charge is hanging on his head. His surety Mr. Victorino Augusto Cezar de Mello had also left the jurisdiction of the Court. As to the Crown clerks, it was well known that they had left for Goa two months ago and if the defence considered their evidence important they ought to have obtained it by issuing a commission to Goa. He also urged that the cordon and quarantine were no valid excuses for deferring the trial. The learned Judge before deciding the applications wished to examine Surgeon-Major Pegado, who was present in court and called upon him to enter the witness-box. Surgeon-Major Pegado objected to go in the witness-box as he was a military officer and could not be called as a witness until his commanding officer had been written to for it by the Judge.

The Judge stated that it was true that Dr. Pegado was in his military uniform, but the question was whether he was on military duty or come to witness a judicial spectacle in the capacity of a private gentleman. The judge then cited military law in support of his ruling that Dr. Pegado attending as a private gentleman was bound to obey the order of Court to give evidence under penalty of being proceeded for contempt.

Dr. Pegado consented to give his evidence and being asked by the judge to read the medical certificate and state his opinion as to what time Bhana Nicha was likely to take to recover from his sickness, stated that the patient may recover from hepatitis in a fortnight, but if the sickness became chronic it might take three months to recover apart from some time of convalesence. The Judge then made an order fixing peremptorily the 10th proximo for the trial of the case which would proceed even in the absence of Bhana Patel, who in that event would be tried separately on a subsequent date. It is rumoured that an "agravo" (appeal) is intended to be filed against this order of the judge, but it is said that such an "agravo" would not prevent the case from being proceeded with on the 10th August.

EXAMINATION IN ELEMENTARY MECHANICS.

THE following Candidates from Grand Medical College have passed the Examination in Elementary Machanics of Solid and Fluids :—

Advani, V Manghanmal
Appu, Cuverbai H Jamshedji
Asana, D Jamasji
Bacha, A Pestonji
Bardi, S Framji
Bhathena, S Jamasji
Bhide, N Ramchandra
Captain, Navajbai Sorabji
Carreras, Emily Jeannette
Carvalho, Fred
Chaubal, R Ramchandra
Cooper, D Dinshah
Dadia, M Bhawan
Dadibarjor, P Rustomji
Daru, M Maneklal
Daruvala, S Sorabji
Dave, G Maganlal
DeQuadros, Joseph
Desai, A Amritlal
Desai, D Ramchandra
Deshmukh, A Ganesh
Deshpande, K Shankar
DeSouza, A Francis
Dhupkar, Benjamin
Dias, F Xavier
D'Mello Philip
Doctor, C Vithaldas
Doctor, R Rustomji
Dordi, J Byramji
D'Silva Jacintho
Elijah, Nathan
Ezekiel, R Joseph
Fernandes, L Patrick
Fernandes, P Piedade
Freitas, Angelo Mary Celsus
Furtado, M de Loyola
Godinho, Jamiano
Gokhale, V Chintaman
Gore, S Ramchandra
Guilmartin, H Thomas
Hakim, T Mahomedally
Hirsch, R David
Irani, K Sheriar
Irani, M Sorab
Jagani, Alaudin M Husein
Jilia, A Dadabhoy
Jog, P Damodar
Jog, S Chintaman
Judah, David
Kandavala, L Pestonji
Kanga, F Jamshedji
Kanuga, B Narsilal
Karnad, S Narayan
Karnatki, V Vyankatesh
Keshani, C Ranchhoddas
Lamb, I Adamson
Lentin, P Ratanji
Limaye, V Prabhakar
Mahuvakar, J Vanmali
Mahuvakar, P Bhagvandas
Mangharamani, R Gianchand
Marathe, V Narayen
Master, S Ardeshir
Meher-Homji A Manchersha
Mc'abe-Dallas, D Cregan
McDonald, E J Cecil
Mehta, J Mancherjshaw
Meisheri, P Hirji
Mistry, Rustom D J
Munsiff, J Dadabhoy
Nadkarni, V Govind
Naik, D Harischandra
Nanavati, K Balabhai
Nathani, S Karimbhai
Oodhnawala, N Framji
Oza, V Vajeram
Padbidri, R Venkatrao
Pais, Williebald
Paranjpe, L Vasudev
Pavri, H Shapurji
Pesikaka, Byramji H
Pesikaka, Gulbai Hormasji
Ratnagar, K Dhanjibhai
Rodrigues, Nuno
Salgavkar, C Krishna
Sasvadkar, K Vaman
Shirali, R Durgabhat
Soneji, S Ramchandra
Sopariwala, C Merwanji
Stewart, Esther
Stewart, W Norman
Sukhia, E Hormasji
Tembe, B Mahadev
Udvadia, N Edalji
Umrigar, R Hormasji
Vakil, P Sorabji
Valles, S Antonio do R
Variava, H Dhunjibhoy
Wadia, Dhunbai Hormusji
Writer, S Nanabhoy

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin ;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning : When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

THE Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram from the Meterological Reporter, Simla :—"Lower storm signals, as storm has passed away."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	48 69	49 45	49 91	46 15
Thursday, July 28th	0 55	0 52	0 21	0 51
Total	49 24	49 97	50 12	46 66
Total fall to July 28th, 1897	43 66	43 17	45 02	43 30
Total fall to July 28th, 1896	56 27	56 33	60 89	53 56

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	122	68
On the 26th July 1898	0	38
Total	123	6

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF JULY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·511	SE	3	99·6	76·1	93	0·47	11·37	+3·51
Sirsa	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Delhi	29·473	E-E	6	94·7	81·0	78	...	4·98	—7·02
Agra	29·457	SE	8	100·0	83·9	72	...	6·33	—6·44
Cawnpore	29·462	E	2	95·8	82·1	78	...	11·44	...
Allahabad	29·436	ESE	7	93·1	81·3	82	...	17·57	+0·60
Jhansi	29·464	SE	4	95·1	81·2	83	0·18	16·18	+0·16
Jacobabad	29·369	S	1	113·2	87·0	67	...	2·90	+1·68
Karachi	29·433	WSW	7	100·4	75·0	82	0·80	2·17	—1·38
Jeypore	[illegible]	ENE	4	101·1	79·9	62	...	10·77	—0·10
Ajmere	[illegible]	Calm	2	97·4	81·0	77	...	5·33	—3·36
Deesa	29·48	SSE	10	95·9	78·0	87	0·46	11·66	—0·34
Ahmedabad	29·483	SSW	3	90·2	80·1	82	0·09	15·80	...
Bhuj	29·432	ESE	8	91·8	79·4	85	..	9·64	+1·24
Rajkot	29·420	E	4	93·9	78·1	91	...	5·97	—11·22
Ghadechi	29·433	SE	10	88·5	78·8	83	...	15·78	...
Veraval	29·427	WSW	17	83·5	79·3	92	0·14	6·43	...
Neemuch	29·552	W	3	91·8	74·6	90	0·33	10·56	—2·77
Indore	29·541	NE	1	88·2	74·6	93	1·71	21·68	+6·88
Saugor	29·609	WSW	4	87·8	75·6	95	...	37·33	+16·41
Jubulpore	29·498	WSW	1	90·9	77·1	91	0·82	29·36	+1·51
Hoshangabad	29·512	WSW	2	89·7	78·7	87	0·02	30·84	+6·53
Khandwa	29·536	SW	6	89·7	78·1	77	...	12·24	—2·22
Raipur	29·531	SW	10	87·8	74·6	90	0·24	22·20	—1·73
Nagpur	29·533	SW	10	90·7	76·2	89	1·40	25·31	+2·89
Amraoti	29·567	WSW	7	88·2	74·3	88	0·34	12·96	—3·87
Akola	29·552	SW	4	90·5	74·7	82	0·48	12·78	—2·53
Surat	29·485	S	7	89·6	77·6	89	0·59	22·54	—4·54
Malegaon	29·534	SW	7	87·9	73·6	72	0·37	7·31	—1·98
Bombay	29·583	SW	17	84·6	77·8	87	0·61	46·45	+1·38
Poona	29·596	SW	13	80·6	71·8	86	0·18	12·60	+1·53
Ahmednagar	29·600	WSW	11	84·3	71·4	90	0·03	5·58	...
Aurangabad	29·580	SW	14	86·3	71·7	86	...	10·40	...
Sholapur	29·625	SW	20	86·2	72·0	71	...	12·92	+4·03
Ratnagiri	29·652	WSW	12	80·5	76·4	89	1·58	87·97	+23·51
Belgaum	29·701	WSW	26	75·2	67·8	87	1·09	25·97	+4·15
Goa	29·713	NW	14	84·0	76·1	87	0·59	69·12	...
Karwar	29·718	W	9	80·1	75·5	86	0·94	82·80	+9·27
Mangalore	29·767	Calm	2	81·8	73·9	95	1·16	71·50	+3·11
Calicut	29·794	Calm	5	78·8	73·0	96	4·63	67·87	+7·41
Cochin	29·817	NNW	4	80·9	72·7	93	1·31	53·93	+5·37
Bangalore	29·751	WSW	15	81·2	67·8	81	..	4·57	—2·78
Secunderabad	29·624	W	13	86·6	73·5	75	0·07	17·26	+6·07
Masulipatam.	29·634	WNW	10	93·6	79·1	72	0·12	14·32	+3·56
Bellary	29·682	W	12	88·2	75·7	53	...	2·18	—1·50
Cuddapah	29·671	W	M	100·7	80·4	60	...	2·44	—5·06
Madras	29·682	W	8	102·0	80·5	58	...	5·41	—0·17
Coimbatore	29·735	W	9	88·4	71·1	66	0·07	1·25	—1·36
Trichinopoly	29·693	WSW	16	97·6	79·3	61	...	0·36	—2·61
Negapatam	29·700	W	11	98·5	79·9	65	...	3·52	—0·19
Colombo	29·779	W	11	83·0	77·5	82	0·02	17·09	+4·72
Aden	29·569	SSW	15	89·3	78·8	72	...	...	—0·01

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H Heavy.
Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·82 (50·01) : G T H=0·52 (51·07) ; St G H=0·51 (50·00) ; C P=0·61 (46·45).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa and Karwar ; a brisk fall at Jacobabad and Rajkot ; and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar, and highest in the south. Gradients are steep. Winds in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat and on the North Konkan Coast are cyclonic ; while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Veraval, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Trichinopoly ; and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles and hour at Secunderabad, 20 at Trichinopoly and Neemuch, 18 at Bombay and 16 at Bangalore, Sholapur, Surat and Deesa. The maximum temperature is from 2° to 12° in excess of the normal in all districts lying to the north of the latitude of Bombay and also at Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam ; and the minimum from 1° to 5° in excess in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably in Sind, the Punjab and at Veraval, Saugor and Ahmednagar : and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (4·63"); between one and two inches at Cochin, Mangalore, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Nagpure and Indore ; light to moderate showers at Lahore, Jhansi, Deesa, Veraval, Neemuch, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Poona, Bombay, Goa, Karwar and Masulipatam : and a few drops at Ahmedabad, Hoshangabad, Ahmednagar, Secunderabad, Coimbatore and Colombo. The small depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved northwards and its centre now lies somewhere between Surat and Rajkot, where the abnormal deficiency amounts to about 170'. The winds round about the storm are cyclonic; and strong squally winds with a moderate gale are likely to blow both over sea and land lying between Latitudes 17° and 25° N., Longitudes 67 1-2° and 75° E. The weather is, therefore, very unsettled in Lower Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat and on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Karachi.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 28.

Thursday : The barometer has risen over the peninsula and the central parts of India and fallen elsewhere. The depression over the north of the Arabian Sea is filling up or moving away and winds have shifted to S. W. at Karrachi, Veraval and Bombay, though the directions are still southerly and easterly over Gujarat and the inland stations of Kathiawar. The wind force is about normal at Bombay, elsewhere ordinary monsoon conditions exist, the wind being westerly over the peninsula and the Central Provinces, southerly in deltaic Bengal and easterly to south-easterly in Northern India. The temperature has fallen over the North-West Provinces, the east of the Punjab and at some stations in Central India and North Bombay, while it has generally risen over the remainder of India. The mean temperature is low for the time of year at foot of the North-West Himalayas, over west of the Peninsula, and over part of Burma, but elsewhere the heat is excessive at Multan, Jeypore and Sambhar, the excess being more than eight degrees. The highest maximum is 113 degrees at Jacobabad. Showery weather has prevailed throughout the country. The largest amounts are over four inches at Calicut, over three inches at Akyab, and over two inches at Sialkote and Mercara.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th July, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·503
Temperature of the Air............degrees	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer............	78·4
Dew Point............	77·7
Relative humidity of Air............	0·909
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	84·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·5
General Directions of wind* ....SSW, S, SSW.	SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	419
Fall of Rain	0·51
Total fall during month............	19·12
" year............	46·66
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th July	0·12

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—JULY 27.
10 p.m. .... 80·5

THURSDAY.—JULY 28.
6 a.m. .... 80·0
10 a.m. .... 83·0
2 p.m. .... 82·2
4 p.m. .... 82·4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,198 tons, Captain M D Blott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (9th July) via Colombo, and Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Stuart, 1,354 tons, Captain W H Ridgeway, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (21st) July in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,862 tons, Captain J Bullock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (3rd July) via coast ports, with a general cargo, and one deck passengers.

THE s s Vulcan, 2,212 tons, Captain J Naile, which arrived in harbour on July 27th from Middlesbrough, (22nd June), brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,563 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Zanzibar (19th July), with a general cargo, and Mr D 'Kunker, Mr A J Gellingham, Mr G H Hodding and Mr Akeu as passengers.

THE German East-Africa Line s s Safari, 892 tons, Captain Zemlin, arrived in harbour yesterdays from Zanzibar (15th July), with a general cargo, and Mr Alli bin Sulleman, Mr Schoenelinsp and 80 deck Passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Castello	2339	Gresham	Hull		F M & Co
C	Wardha	2563	Anderson	Zanzibar	4-8	M M & Co
E	Mirzapore	2168	Way	Aden		H C Joosub
F	North Sands	2253	Hughson	Antwerp	7-8	Bombay Co
G	Safari	892	Zemlin	Zanzibar	4-8	F Heyer
H& J	H M S Magdala and Tenasserim		Fleet R N			R. Navy
K	Patna	1164	Hill	Zanzibar	29-7	M M & Co
L	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)			H C Joosub
M	W Maru	3885	Macmillan	Kobe	30-7	N Y Kaisha
N	Crescent	905	Hannah	Calcutta		H A H Tyeb
O	Nuddea	1944	Scott	Zanzibar	30-7	M M & Co
P	Bq G Fleece	499	Way	Mauritius		H S Sidick
Q	Bancoora	2198				M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Britannia	1970	Turner	Liverpool	1-8	W & A & G Co
2	Vulcan	2211	Naile			W & A G & Co
3	Braunfels	1888	Warkmeister	Hamburg		Glade & Co
4	Bombay	2048	Saunders	China		P & O S N Co
5	Sutlej	2103	Symons	China, &c	3-8	P & O Co
6	Nadir	2041	Sandiland	Calcutta	1-8	J M & Co
7	Amphitrite	2342	Costanzo	Trieste	1-8	A L S N Co
9	Methley Hall	2236	McInarre			K N & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	30-7	P & O S N Co
14	Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	30-7	M M & Co
15	Verona	1980	Barcham			P & O S N Co
16	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	6-8	P& O S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bhundara ....2956 tons gross ....M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Wardha s	Anderson	Zanzibar, July 19
28	Nairung s	Bullock	Calcutta, July 3
	Bancoora s	Blott	Calcutta, July 9
	Safari s	Zemlin	Zanzibar, July 15
	Clan Stuart s	Ridgeway	Aden, July 21
	Trieste s	Mitis	Trieste via Karachi

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
28	Booldana s	Kilpatrick	Rangoon, &c
	Oolobaria s	Lee	Calcutta
	Kilwa s	Simpson	Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Safari, for Zanzibar, &c
" Augsburg, for Antwerp
" Nairung, for Calcutta and Coast ports
" Clan Stuart, for Dunkirk

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia s—49 bales goat hair and 7 bales wool V Gangjee 50 bales wool Girdhandas Radha Kison, 120 bales wool Cooverjee Vussonjee, 80 bales wool Luckmidas Shamjee, 28 bales wool R Amerchand, 50 bales wool W J A Graham and Co 52 bales wool Jafferbhoy Khetsey and Co 58 bales wool Ebjee Sewjee.

FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—7 bales hides Hajee Oosman Hajee Hassum, 5 bales woollen carpets 1 case brassware S J Tellery and Co, 1000 cwt myrobollams Jetha Premjee 10 bales hides Bandally Esmall,

FOR NEW YORK.
Arabia s—3 bales and 1 case Satrunjics 3 bundles matting 7 bales woollen carpets 1 case wooden furniture S J Tellery and Co.

FOR HULL.
Castello s—5700 cwt cartorseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.
Brounfels s—110 bales cotton and 400 cwt myrobollams Volkart Brothers
Angsburg s—500 bales cotton and 2009 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HAVRE.
North Sands s—2000 cwt linseed Dharsee Nanjee and Co

FOR HONGKONG.
Sutlej s—43 bales cotton Hajee Adum Esmallj and Co, 2 cases peacock feathers Abdool Cadar Esmailjee

FOR SHANGHAI.
Sutlej s—500 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co. 200 bales twist Tata and Co. 300 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co. 500 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 175 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co

FOR KOBE.
Bombay s—250 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 28th July, 1898.

There will be shooting at the rifle range Colaba, on Saturday afternoon, the 30th instant, from 4 p.m. (Weather permitting).

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th July, 1898.

1. Copies of Annual Report 1897-98 have been received from Press and can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th July, 1898.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from 27th instant and posted to No 3 Sub No 2 Company :—614 Gr E Cranston.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Cinderella Dance at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow, Saturday, commencing at 9 p.m. Tickets as usual. Next Concert on Saturday, 6th August 8898.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Alexander, M S, Mrs
Allsop, F W
Brown, W T H
Carolina Bregonzio, Mrs
Dobrowich, W
DaSilva, Chrispin Augusto Ferreira
Dutkewich, M P
Eason, Edward J
Ernster, F
Everard, J
Frere, H A
Galiyot, E D
Godard, L, Monsieur
Green, B H
Haytar, A Mrs
Hirsch, T
Ins, G
Jancourt, Pierrede
Khader Sharif
Lascelles, J H
Lehen, M S
Lonmon, A
Marques, L B
MacDermott, T
Nightingale, S S
Roodow, James
Simon, J W
Smith, R C
Taylor, F
Thanavalla, F C
Ulseir, H Mr

LORD REAY, who presided at the distribution of prizes at University College, seems disturbed by the ever increasing success of the lady students. It is unlawful to vivisect the lady student, but Lord Reay has expressed his readiness to offer a prize for a suitable inquiry into her state of mind. She is to be the subject of an essay, and of a debate in the unions on the question whether the mind of man or the mind of woman is the more accurate. For accuracy, according to the Chief Rabbi, who took part in the ceremony, is the main condition of academic success. Lord Reay is now reduced to the discouraging hope that a fair proportion of prizes will go the males "ultimately." This, of course, only after the essay and the debate have done their appointed work. But "while the grass grows—"

THE GREAT SUCCESS that has rewarded the philanthropic efforts to provide the public with good music in our parks, is shown by the large appreciative crowds who linger, with evident delight, near the various bandstands. The creation of the healthy taste for harmony will, in time, yield good fruit in giving the people a liking for a higher state of civilisation and a yearning for that which is good, noble, and true. Holloway's remedies work a similar miracle with the organisation of the body. The Pills, by their purifying influence, cleanse the blood, and the Ointment gives strength and energy to the system. Disease is driven out of its stronghold, and health once again resumes its sway.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE SIXTH and last of a SERIES of SIX LECTURES, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1897-98, will be DELIVERED in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the University, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant (TO-MORROW) commencing at 5-15 P.M.
SUBJECT.—Grammatical structure of Marathi.
LECTURER—The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.
The Lecture is open to the Public.
By Order,
D. MacDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 29th July, 1898.

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It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this series. Sir Charles Dilke is acknowledged (by political friend and foe alike) to be a master of Indian and Colonial questions. With the knowledge acquired by travel and by the continuous study of our Imperial interests, Sir Charles Dilke proposes TO TELL THE TRUTH about the British Empire. The articles will be interesting and valuable for many other reasons, but it is here—in the absolutely sincere and first-hand treatment of the subject—that their exceptional importance lies.

Of Sir Charles Dilke, the *Pall Mall Gazette* said (in 1895) ; "On imperial and service questions he probably speaks with more knowledge and weight than any other member of the House."

PROGRAMME:—
1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The first article will appear in
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE*
ON AUGUST 5.
The Series will be continued weekly.

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NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
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Price 8 Annas;
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER AND Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta;
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

THERE were Rs. 6,80,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted to Calcutta yesterday in London, Rs 16,70,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 50,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 7-8d., at which the tenders were accepted to the extent of 44 per cent. One lakh of Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d., whereat the tenders were given full acceptance. Extra allotments of Bills were made, amounting to Rs. 1,70,000 on Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 29-32d. It was announced that Rs. 34,60,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 5-8d.

Consols declined 1-4 per cent. yesterday, to 111. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 103 1-4 ; and Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 centime, to 25·22 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. lower, at 113 1-2 ; but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. higher, at £63 1-8. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 1-2 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills, at 2 1-4 per cent. Bar Silver was 3-8d. less in value, at 27 1-8d. per oz. ; and in New York the metal was unchanged at 59 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was 1-4 cent higher, at 4·85 dollars.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed 38 1-2s. per 416lbs was quoted, July-August shipment, to Havre, buyers via the Canal, market firm ; and for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 37 1-8s. per 416lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, tone of the market firm.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was 1-32d. higher in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 7-16d. per lb. ; and American Arrivals advanced to the same extent in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 23-64d. and 3 19-64d. per lb. for July and November-December deliveries, respectively. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats dull, Arrivals firm. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 6 1-16 cents. per lb.; September Futures were 10 points higher, at 5·88 cents, and December 8 points, at 5·99 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	2,000	500	700
Four days do.	4,000	2,100	4,400
Since 1st September	8,474,000	6,605,100	5,164,700

Locally, the Cotton market has continued quiet in tone to-day. Exporters have taken nothing while the mills here bought 1,600 bales consisting chiefly of Khangaum, Broach, Barsi, and Akola. Prices have advanced Rs. 2 per candy.

To-day's telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts report that a break in the fall of rain was needed at Broach ; where the weather gave indications of clearing up. At Barsi a very fair improvement was noticeable in the cotton crop prospects ; while the Cotton sowing at Beawar was making good progress. Hubli, like Broach as well as Jalgaum, needed a break ; but the drought continued at Bellary, where the food-grains sowing was backward.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	1,120	bales.
Wheat	1,905	cwts.
Linseed	5,021	"
Rapeseed................................	11,560	"
Gingellyseed	986	"
Poppyseed	3,225	"
Rice	3,348	"

FREIGHTS continue quiet. Lines for early August shipment have been done at 17s. to 17s. 6d. ; sellers ask 17s. to 17s. 6d. for September.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened this morning at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Legitimate business was small, but the Bazaar came out as buyers, rates fell away 1-32d. all round, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 13-16d.		per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ....1s. 3 25-32d. to 13-16d.		"
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 3 15-16d.		"
Francs ....1·67 1-2		"

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay rate was reduced one per cent. to-day, the minimum now being 4 per cent.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have advanced to 96 1-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 7-8 for Account ; Threes have remained at 86.

SHARES.—Jewraj Baloo Mill are Rs. 25 higher, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 15 ; Luckmidas are Rs. 10 lower, Khatao Makunjee and Swadeshi Rs. 5 each.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 29.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

970—Re Meherally Mohomed Chinai Insolvent—Payne G and S—Meherali Mohomed Chinai vs Khetsidas Luckminarayen and others—Hiralal M and M—Part heard
971-203-95—In person—Utamram Ichharam Rangildas Tribhowandas Smetham B and Noble
972-330-93—Hiralal M and M—Surajmal Ramsukhdas and others vs Purshotamlal Gopinath and others Wadia and G

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

653-97—Tyabjee D and Co—The Hon'ble Basil Lang vs Mooljee Kursonjee—Sorabjee and J
676-97—Mirza H—Khan Goolam Mohomed Shaik Bulland vs Hajee Noor Mohomed Hajee Mezoolas—Payne G and S
511-99—Edgelow and G—Ganpat Gowroba and others vs Ramchunder Keroba and others—Crawford B and Co
672-97—Nanu and H—Hormasjee Rustomjee Oomrigar (vs Adarjee Cursetjee Panthaky
683-97—C Brown and Co—Fatmabai vs Andre Luis De Lima—Bhaishunker and K
520 96—In person—Variel Valli vs Jadhowjee Gopaljee—Bhaishanker and K
427-94—Thakurdas D and C—Ibrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chattoo vs Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Framji and D
247 and 7319-97—Mansuklal D and J—Dhuramsey Soonderdas and others vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—M N Saklatwalla
182-97—Mulji and R—Dewkabai vs Khimji Rattonsey—Madhowjee V
181-97—Madhowjee V—Khimji Ratonsey vs Dewkabai and another—Mulji and R
635-95—Bhaishunker and K—Seskurun Pamirmal vs Mohokumchond Ruttonchand and others—Ardesir H and D
141-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chidghanandud Raghwanand Swami vs Heerjee Lowjee and others—Payne G and S
628-97—Captain and Y—Shaik Abdulla Shaik Ismail vs Mohomedali Amiraly—Shamrao P.
652-97—Shamroo P—Bai Jadaw and another vs Hargovandas Pranjeevandas and others—Ardesir H and D
666-97—Edgelow and G—John Musgraves and Sons Ld and others vs the Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Wg Co Ld—Craigie L and O
52-97—Hiralal M and M—Waljee Mathuradas vs The Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay—Crawford B and Co
340-97—Inperson Mohomed Ismail Alias Abbabin Bowa Saheb Bhislay vs Khoja Vishram Allana—HiralalM and M
256-97—Muljee and R—Gordhundas Khattau and others vs Bunchordas Goculdas and others—Bicknell M and M
305-94—Crawford B and Co—Rampartab Manalal and others vs Goverdhundas Balmakund and others—Tyabjee D and Co

Before the Hon Mr Justice STRACHEY.
Summary suit to be heard in Chambers
258-98 Framjee and D—Saleh Mahomed vs Tullockchand Goverchan D

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

450-25768-96—Crawford B and Co (for pauper)—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.
451-25769-96—Crawford B and Co (for pauper)—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.
137-81—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Ship Kasala Co Ld vs Steam Dewcurn Nanjee—Roughton and B
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the English Press and M Co Limited and Reduced—Wadia and G—The English Press and M Co Limited, Petitioners.
208-95—Roughton and B—The Fabrish Senitede Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co

Testamentary Suits.

13-95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M
2-96—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Atumram—M N Sacklatwalla
22-97—Matubai and J—Bhowanishanker Ruttonji and others vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th July, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	27	1	0 p.m.	8	12
Teheran	28	2	33 p.m.	...	28
Suez	28	2	45 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 28th July, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta..............	..	57	..	2
" Karachi	..	40	..	2
" Madras	..	18	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BYRNE—July 16, at Daputa, Tezpore, the wife of O A Byrne of a son.
ORR—July 24, at Gourepore, Naihati, the wife of C R Orr, of a daughter, (prematurely), still-born.
REYNOLDS—July 23, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain A R Reynolds, R E, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1898.

IT is to be regretted that owing to the leave on medical certificate which Mr. Nugent commences this week, he will not be able to lay before the Legislative Council at its forthcoming meeting at Poona the Budget statement which it is understood he has prepared, or to enliven the debate with his quaint and genial humour. His place is to be taken by Mr. H. E. M. James, the Commissioner in Sind, who from no fault of the Local Government, will have anything but a pleasant tale to tell. In the now famous debate at Simla on the Tirah Campaign, Mr. Thoburn bluntly declared that money was found for these endless frontier wars by "starving the civil departments." That there was considerable point in the criticism is shown by the tendency apparent at Simla just now to keep a close, not to say suspicious watch upon the finances of the provincial administrations, and to turn a deaf ear to applications for sanction to really needful expenditure. During the first year of its currency certain items in the new Provincial Contracts affected by the Famine were held over, but since April 1st they have been included in the terms which will guide the financial relations between the Supreme and local Governments until the close of 1901-02. The very limited resources of the Bombay Government made it impossible for them to meet any but a very small part of the Famine charges. They have only been able to pay about two and a half lakhs out of a total expenditure on this account of more than one and a quarter crores of rupees. The famine caused heavy losses of revenue side by side with an enormous enhancement of expenditure, and the position of the Bombay Government in being unable to pay the bill was not in any sense exceptional. Other Provinces have been in the same state of dependence upon the charity of the Supreme Government, which by virtue of its borrowing powers has almost unlimited resources at command in periods of difficulty. But Bombay was worse off than the other Provinces in this respect—that it alone was suffering from another calamity, having the same effect of increasing expenditure and diminishing receipts. The plague lead to a dimunition of the stamp and other revenues owing to temporay dislocation of business at the large centres, and it caused an increase of medical charges amounting to about nineteen lakhs of rupees last year, while in the current year the outlay is estimated at about seven lakhs. Towards these two sums the Supreme Government have contributed about sixteen lakhs leaving ten lakhs to be provided for from Provincial funds. Altogether therefore the Imperial revenues have contributed about 140 lakhs of the expenditure incurred in this Presidency in connection with the two-fold calamities by which we have been beset. Heavy as the "benevolences" granted were they were considerably smaller than those obtained by the Central Provinces and the North-West Provinces on account of famine expenditure. They were made in accordance with the declared financial policy of the country, which imposes upon the Supreme Government the obligation to bear such portions of the expenditure of the local administrations on famine relief or other extraordinary and unavoidable outlay which they cannot themselves discharge.

This was the position of the Bombay Government, and it will be seen when the accounts are published that the subventions from the Imperial exchequer have not exceeded by a single rupee the amount of help needful to save the local administration from temporary bankruptcy. In fact the Government of India did not keep to the undertaking it had given to pay such share of this special expenditure as would leave the Bombay Government a working balance of ten lakhs. The safe minimum balance for this Presidency is fixed at twenty lakhs of rupees, under the terms of successive contracts, and before the late troubles came the Bombay Government had built up a balance of 40 lakhs. But this has been swept away, and the sum of five lakhs with which according to the last Budget statement the accounts were to open during the current year has entirely disappeared. The revised estimates for last year show that on April 1st last the Treasury for the first time for twenty years was empty, there being no balance in hand. But the Imperial Government in their anxiety to show to the world the recuperative power of Indian revenue and to prove that no help was needed from England, have refused to render any help in the task of building up the Provincial reserve to the minimum sum of twenty lakhs. The local Government has been told that it must accomplish this most difficult task by the enforcement of the most rigid economy and by recovering from Local Funds the sums due from them on account of famine grants. Such orders are much more easily given than carried out. After two years of plague and famine the Local Funds are in anything but a flourishing condition, and it is believed that in the current year the recoveries will only be sufficient to permit of a closing provincial balance of about three-quarters of a lakh. The demand for strict economy is to be met, as it has been met so often by wholesale curtailment of the Public Works grant, and by turning a deaf ear to all projects, no matter how pressing the need for them may be, for improvements in any department of administration requiring increased outlay. Existing expenditure on the moral, educational and material progress of the Presidency must not be enhanced, and therefore the most that can be done for some years to come will be to mark time. It may be possible to effect a few direct economies here and there without loss of efficiency, but the aggregate saving therefrom will be too small to enable any increased grants to be made for educational or other progressive purposes. The fiat has gone forth that Provincial expenditure must somehow or other be restricted within the limits of the ordinary revenue, and this although the fight with plague is not yet over. For any non-official member of the Legislative Council to plead in the Budget debate for funds for this or that institution, under such circumstances will be absolutely useless. New grants cannot be thought of until the minimum balance of twenty lakhs is again built up.

The picture to be presented when the local Budget is published, thus differs very widely from that which Sir James Westland unfolded in the Imperial Budget statement last March, and which was repeated with the addition of still further optimistic touches by Lord George Hamilton in the House of Commons early in June. Sir James spoke of being able "with our own resources to rise from our accumulated misfortunes of last year to new energy and new prosperity." Are there any signs of this in the starvation policy imposed upon the Bombay Government in common with other provincial administrations ? He declared there was every prospect of wiping out during the year the evil financial effects of the calamities of 1897. The estimates went to show that this feat would be accomplished, but the figures were only obtained on the somewhat perilous assumption that the year would be one of full agricultural prosperity—an assumption the fulfilment of which cannot even now be predicated with any great degree of certainty. It is clear from the facts we have given that the official belief that the feat would be accomplished was also based—though of this nothing was said—upon the intention to keep the local Governments at the lowest possible point, in the matter of funds, consistent with their solvency, and too low to admit of educational or material advancement. Mr. Thoburn's direct connection with the finances of the Punjab made him familiar with the policy being pursued in order that the Government of India might show a favourable balance sheet. Hence there can be little wonder that in the presence of the Viceroy and most of his Councillors, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab should speak in terms of glowing indignation against "the starvation of the civil administration" in order to find the means for frontier wars. When the Budget statement set forth that during the current year the country would be able to pay its way, without extra taxation, it should at least have been admitted that the provincial administrations were only to be allowed sufficient grants to keep their heads above water, provided no new expenditure was incurred. But can an Empire really be said to be paying its way, when its administrators are so straightened in their resources as to be unable to meet pressing claims for educational, building, and other purposes ? In a country where the population is annually increasing, non-progression in the mental, moral and material condition of the people, such as must arise from the existing financial relations between the Supreme and the Local Governments, means actual retrogression Financial equilibrium obtained by such false economy is not worthy of the name.

MR. DULLABHJI D. VED, the chief minister of the Palanpur State, has usually an instructive as well as a gratifying report of progress to make as to the administration of the territory under his control each succeeding year. But the publication dealing with 1897-98, though it comes in with accustomed promptitude, tells a decidedly woful story. The State has suffered severely from plague in the past year and interfered with administrative progress. The only new feature of the Medical Department has been the enforcement of the Stamp Laws. But still greater opportunities have been afforded for the demonstration of the high value of the Medical Department. Palanpur suffered from what Mr. Dullabhji, not inaptly, termed a long tale of unprecedented woes and sufferings, mitigated greatly by the liberal grants by the durbar and the deep and active sympathy of his Highness the Dewan Saheb. The people had the same obstinate objection to hospitals and segregation camp which has been so pronounced in all other parts of India, and the apathy of the search parties was such that it was found useless depending upon them to give much help or timely information. But business-like measures were adopted by the minister, who divided Palanpur city into four wards, each of which was placed under a responsible person with a search party to inspect each quarter, Mr. Dullabhji himself superintending their operations. These were conducted judiciously but effectively, for the plague almost diminished, and probably would have done so entirely, but for the sudden influx of people at Dewali. However, after the advice of the Plague Commissioner had been acted upon the epidemic was practically at an end by November. Prior to this the city had been practically evacuated and every house subjected to a rigorous process of disinfection before the people were permitted to return. The villages to which fugitives had carried plague were similarly dealt with under the supervision of Dr. Anderson, for the services of several European medical officers were secured. Beyond grappling with the plague other works of public utility have been carried on in the State. The work of introducing the Vighoti system of levying the land revenue has been pushed on with remarkable vigour and energy ; and even better results than those in the previous year have been achieved. The Bhagbatai system has been replaced by this one in twenty-one additional villages, in the year under report against thirteen in 1896-97. This addition makes the total number of villages having the Vighoti system 150. The year has not been without its compensations for the crops were above the average, wheat being no less than a fifteen-anna out-turn, and taking the crops all round the mean was as much as twelve annas. The cultivation of cotton, however, does not make much progress, though the soil is of such a character as to be distinctly favourable to its growth. But Egyptian seed, supplied by Mr. Tata, is to be extensively experimented with, and it is anticipated satisfactory results will accrue. Palanpur has suffered so severly in the past twelve months that it is feared the condition of the people and the financial equilibrium of the State cannot be restored for some years.

THE death rate in Bombay during the week which ended on Tuesday was considerably below that of the same week of last year, when there is every reason to believe, the population was no larger than it is to-day. The deaths numbered 583, being 187 less than in the same period of last year, and 44 below the quinquennial average. The deaths were 15 more than in the preceding week, less than half the increase being due to plague. That disease is shown to have been responsible for the death of 69 persons, as against 14 in the same week of last year. But the latter figure is known to be absurdly disproportionate to the actual facts of the case, and the probabilities are that the plague mortality twelve months ago was considerably greater than it is now. For instance 116 deaths were then returned as due to remittent fever, as against 52 last week and 114 from phthisis as against 78 now, and an average of 87. Similarly, diseases of the respiratory organs were put down as causing the loss of 121 lives, as against 97 last week and an average of 103. It was in the excessive mortality returned from these causes that most of the plague deaths were concealed last year. But now not only is diagnosis of plague more accurate, but there is also less endeavour on the part of the people to deceive the authorities than was then the case, the change being due to an abandonment of the impracticable policy of suppression inaguratad by the Plague Committee, and which hopelessly broke down last March. Unfortunately we have one disease with us now which was non-existent in July 1897, and that is relapsing fever which claimed eight victims. It is somewhat disquieting to find that five of the plague deaths took place in Colaba—a larger number than for several weeks past. The B (Mandvie) Ward had 20 fatal cases, the C (Market) Ward and the E (Byculla) Ward 12 each. Parel had five deaths, Mahim 6, and Sion 3. The Girgaum Ward (which includes Malabar and Cumballa Hills) was alone quite free from plague. The Hindus again had an unenviable monopoly of plague, only eleven deaths therefrom occurring outside the various communities of that race.

So much has been said as to the probable terms of peace to be exacted from Spain by America that the subject has become rather stale. Interest in it mainly centres upon the hopes of a speedy termination of hostilities which are indulged in by all who desire to see the Spanish nation saved from financial and political ruin. From this point of view there is cause for congratulation that the Madrid Cabinet has now formally sued for peace through the French Ambassador at Washington. But the Government which professedly undertook the war from humanitarian motives seems in no hurry to come to terms. President McKinley asks for the complete independence of Cuba, under the "protection" of the United States, the absolute cession of Puerto Rico and the Ladrones, and a port and coaling station in the Philippines. These terms cannot be regarded as more excessive than might have been expected, but there does not appear to be any reason why they should be presented at the point of the bayonet to a power which confesses herself beaten in the struggle. President McKinley refuses even to suspend hostilities unless binding pledges are obtained from Spain to abide by these "minimum" conditions. Surely an armistice for ten days or a fortnight might have been given for negotiations to be entered upon. However, beggars cannot be choosers, and in all probability the Madrid Government will accept the terms offered. Nothing is said about a war indemnity, but if America obtains all she demands she may well allow her impoverished and vanquished foe to be kept free from monetary obligations which she could only meet by slow instalments, and with the utmost difficulty.

THE last news from Bajaur seems to point to the Khan of Nawagi having been himself engaged against the Nawab of Dir last Sunday. The latter has written to Major Deane, excusing himself and asking for British help, so the fight would not appear to have been decisive.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, is pleased to nominate Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper to 4 per cent.

THE Bank of Madras rate has been lowered to 5 per cent.

BRITISH dollars to the value of Rs. 11,85,000 were transferred from the Mint to the Customs House for export during the week ended July 27th, leaving a balance of silver and bullion held on account of tenderers for the coinage of over 40 lakhs. The Mint is now preparing a large number of medals for the Frontier campaigns of last year, and the Calcutta Mint is similarly engaged.

AT the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade have, on appeal, reduced the sentences in the Broach Riot case. Ten persons were committed for trial before Mr. Fawcett, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, on a charge of rioting and voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and one of them, Ibrahim Isuf, was also charged with murder. On the night of the 3rd February last, at Dyadra Taluka in Broach, the accused were arrested for rioting, some of them being armed with deadly weapons ; and they were alleged to have caused grievous hurt to Mahomed Ali and Adum Osmal, and injuries resulting in death to Ibrahim Ali. Mr. Fawcett convicted eight out of the ten accused and sentenced No. 1 to transportation for life for murder in addition to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 for the minor offence ; and the other accused to terms of imprisonment varying from one to three years' rigorous imprisonment and fines. Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, reduced the sentence on accused No. 1 from transportation for life to three years' rigorous imprisonment ; and those against the other accused to terms varying from one to two years' imprisonment, quashing the sentences of fine upon all the accused.

MR. P. R. CADELL, I.C.S., acts as Collector and District Magistrate, Karachi, and District Registrar, Karachi, from the date Mr. R. Giles, M.A. (Cantab.), gives over charge. Mr. J. P. Vaughan, I.C.S., to act as Assistant Commissioner in Sind, vice Mr. Cadell.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN T. E. DYSON, M.B., C.M., is appointed to act as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, Grant Medical College, and as Ophthalmic Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, during the absence of Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert, F.R.C.S., who has been granted one year's furlough on medical certificate.

MR. S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Association M. Inst. C.E., Principal, College of Science, Poona, has been granted by the Secretary of State one month's further extension of furlough.

MR. E. JACKSON, has been appointed President of the Sind Boiler Commission, vice Mr. Morris, resigned.

MR. W. F. D. FISHER, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Dodgson.

MR. J. W. A. WEIR, I.C.S., acting Collector of Sholapur, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months and thirty days. Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., will hold the acting appointment.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. L. Bartholomeuz, Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and thirty days.

ONE of the great wants of Murree, the head-quarters as it is now of the Punjab Command, is improved arrangements for its social gatherings and entertainments. The present Assembly Rooms sadly require overhauling. The building is much in need of better ventilation, a point of great importance ; while for concerts or theatricals the acoustic properties are poor. Another great need is some shed or shelter for ponies, jhampans and their attendants. The heavy and continued rain on the night of the 22nd instant, when a subscription dance was held there, gave a practical illustration of what is wanted in this respect.

LAST Wednesday afternoon, during a heavy downpour of rain at Rangoon, a vivid flash of lightning struck the topmast of the steamer Karagola, splitting the mast and burning the flag. The lightning-conductors were temporarily removed.

NEWS has arrived at Singapore, from Batavia, of the suicide of Mr. Bonhote, of the firm of Maclaine Fraser and Co., and acting British Consul. Mr. Bonhote cut his throat in so determined a manner as to nearly sever the head from the body. Mrs. Bonhote had her hands badly wounded in attempting to prevent her husband committing this terrible deed.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 26, was 583, giving a death-rate of 34·67 per annum per thousand as against 46·31 the corresponding period of last year, and 37·39 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 127 died from fevers ; of which 69 were bubonic ; 4, cholera ; 78, phthisis ; 43, diseases of the nervous system ; 97, affections of the respiratory organs ; 44, diarrhœa ; 12, dysentery ; 35, still-born ; 46, old age and debility ; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain 18 ; Brahmin, 19 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Hindu of other caste, 276 ; Hindu outcaste, 71 ; Musalman, 141 ; Parsee, 24 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 22 ; Eurasian, 7 ; European, 1 ; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 171 as against 208 the corresponding period of last year, and 276 the average over the past five years.

THE Committee on the equipment of field service hospitals has held numerous sittings at Simla this month, and much practical good is expected to result from its work.

COLONEL HILL has left Simla for Dum Dum in connection with his work as a member of the Committee on the traffic in arms across the frontier. He will in due course visit the various arsenals in India.

THE Central Provinces Land and Tenancy Bill will probably come up for disposal before the Viceroy's Legislative Council next month. Mr. Chitnavis, Additional Member of the Legislative Council from the Central Provinces, will attend the meetings at which the Bills will be considered. He has various amendments to propose.

NEWS has reached Malakhand that fighting took place on the 24th instant in the Jhandol Valley between the Nawab of Dir's forces and the Bajouris. The former lost 31 killed and 50 wounded, while the estimated loss of their opponents was 136 killed and wounded. Seventy rifles and carbines are said to have been taken by the Nawab's men.

LIEUTENANT E. H. PAYNE, Officiating Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, Madras, having been invalided Home on one year's furlough by a Medical Board, Major Shewell, from the Bengal Command, has been appointed to act as Examiner. Lieutenant Donnan, Inspecting Officer, Military Accounts Department, and lately Officiating Examiner of Ordnance and Clothing Accounts, has also been granted leave owing to ill-health.

NINE murders are reported to have been committed by one person in the course of a few hours near Kangayam in the District of Coimbatore. The offender, who was not given shelter even by his own sister, has surrendered himself to the police. But the motive with which he committed the atrocities is not clear. The chief victims were two young women, and the rest, among whom were two young children, seem to have been killed solely to prevent exposure of the crime.

WITH regard to the various clasps for the operations beyond the frontier we understand that the Government of India made definite recommendations to the Home authorities some time ago, and it is believed that these have been accepted, though final orders have not been received. If the Tirah clasp is to be confined to the operations which terminated say on January 31st which would include the re-occupation of the Khyber, the Bazar Valley expedition and the action at Shinkamar, every one, a contemporary thinks, should be satisfied.

The *Englishman* says : "There is a rumour that the Government may not after all borrow 120 lakhs this year. The price of Government paper continues very low and a further decline would be certain if a loan were announced. It is an open secret that the revenues of the Government are flowing in in an extraordinary manner, the railways having already yielded considerably over a crore more than last year, while land revenue is being steadily paid. Sir James Westland would be well advised to postpone his borrowing till a more suitable occasion, especially as he is in no great need of money."

THIS action may probably result in the other Bajouri clans gathering to help the Jhandol men. The Khan of Nawagai, who is under British protection, is known to be seriously alarmed at the movement of the Dir *lashkar* over the Panjkora and he will feel bound to oppose it, as otherwise he may find his own State threatened. There are rumours that the Hadda Mullah may emerge from his seclusion in order to preach fresh *Jihad* against the Nawab of Dir, whom he cordially hates for his close relations with the Indian Government. There may thus be serious trouble brewing in the country bordering our line of communication with Chitral.

THE matter about the small bit of road at the back of Lord Lawrence's statue came up at the Municipal meeting, Lahore, on Saturday. The strange fact was disclosed in the discussion that followed, that this particular bit of road had not been repaired since it was first constructed eight years ago ! It was built as an approach road to the Chief Court by the Punjab Government, and as it was never formally made over to the Municipality, they did not consider it their duty to repair it. To settle this matter, it was proposed that the Municipality repair the road at once, and settle the matter of ownership later on. This was carried, and so we shall soon have the road repaired.

THE Royal Warrant regarding the Army Medical Corps has at last been issued. All the cumbrous medical titles have been swept away. The medical officers of the army are in future to be known by their military rank alone. The surgeon-colonel is to be colonel and the brigade-surgeon-lieutenant-colonel and surgeon-lieutenant-colonel simply lieutenant-colonel. The same rule applies to surgeon-majors, surgeon-captains, and surgeon-lieutenants, who will bear the titles of major, captain, and lieutenant, respectively. Each officer will write after his name the letters A. M. C. (Army Medical Corps) as Artillery and Engineer officers write R. A. and R. E. Of course medical officers, however, cannot by virtue of their rank take charge of troops in the field. The medical staff will in future consist of [illegible] surgeon-generals (ranking as major-generals), and the title of surgeon-major-generals will be altered accordingly. It is notified that officers of the Army Medical Corps holding appointments in the Household Troops will be borne as seconded officers on the establishment.

A SENSATIONAL affair is reported from the Kolar gold fields. It appears that information was telegraphed from Madras that one John Thomas of Melbourne visited Pondicherry on the 12th instant, and sold bullion gold valued at fifteen thousand rupees for one thousand. The Police Inspector on the British frontier communicated with the gold fields, and the police there on Friday traced E. Hoskins, the reduction officer on the Oorgaum mine as the person who, under the assumed name of John Thomas, sold the gold at Pondicherry. The police searched Mr. Hoskins' bungalow, but found nothing belonging to the company. The Inspector of frontier police identified Hoskins and his wife as the persons he had seen in Pondicherry on the 13th instant in the Magray hotel, whom he succeeded in interviewing in disguise as a Chetty merchant seeking to negotiate the purchase of gold. Hoskins and his wife deny their presence in Pondicherry, but admit that they left the gold fields on the 10th and returned on the 18th, alleging, however, that they went to Madras, not Pondicherry. Hoskins has been arrested and remanded till the 29th, and on Friday night was conveyed to Pondicherry by Mr. Ballard, Superintendent of the Gold Fields Police, for identification as the person who had sold the bullion gold under the name of John Thomas of Melbourne.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

HOSTILITIES NOT TO BE SUSPENDED.

LONDON, JULY 27.

America will not consent to suspend hostilities till Spain gives binding pledges to abide by the broad preliminary conditions of peace as outlined in this morning's telegram.

THE WAR PARTY IN AMERICA.

JULY 28.

The *Times'* New York correspondent telegraphs, there is a considerable party in Washington, including the Secretaries for War and Navy, who favour a continuance of the war, and who declare that General Miles can conquer Puerto Rico within a fortnight when the American Government will be in a better position to negotiate terms of peace with Spain.

REPORTED VICTORY OF SPANISH VOLUNTEERS.

It is announced at Madrid that 700 Spanish Volunteers in Puerto Rico compelled the Americans, who were advancing on Yanco (?), to retreat to their previous positions.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

JULY 27.

Prince Bismarck is seriously ill and his family have assembled at Freidrichsruh, but as the patient has slept well it is hoped that he will recover.

ILLNESS OF KING ALFONSO.

The King of Spain is confined to his bed suffering from an attack of measles.

THE PRINCE OF WALES RECOVERING.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales continues to make satisfactory progress towards recovery and is going to Cowes on Saturday.

THE HOOLEY BANKRUPTCY.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt millionaire, was publicly examined to-day, and gave sensational accounts, with the names and the immense sums he had paid to secure titled directors and to square newspapers, solicitors, and bankers in promoting the Dunlop Tyre, Bovril, and other Companies.

INDIAN TROOPS IN AFRICA.

JULY 29.

Letters received from Kampala give particulars of operations carried out by Major Martyr, who with a strong force of Indian troops recently crossed the Nile and attacked 400 Nubian rebels.

In the encounter Lieutenant Gage was wounded and 43 of the Indian troops were killed and wounded.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

A "Times" telegram from Hongkong says that the rebel leader in the Kuangsi province has proclaimed a new dynasty which is styled "Vast Progress," and aims to prevent foreigners from occupying Chinese territory.

The city of Yungun has been captured, but over a thousand rebels were slain and the rebellion is reported to be almost quelled.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.

The Goodwood Plate, formerly known as the Goodwood Stakes, was run for yesterday and resulted as follows :—

Marius II	1
Eclipse	2
Invincible II	3

RESULT OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup run for to-day :—

King's Messenger	1
Pie Powder	2
St. Cloud II	3

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 28.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rome, with the outward mails of the 22nd instant, left here at 10 p.m., yesterday.

THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

A SETTLEMENT URGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

A motamid, or messenger, came in to Malakand on Tuesday from the Nawab of Dir, and Major Deane sent back word by him advising the Nawab to endeavour to arrive at a settlement of boundary between the opposing factions in Jandol without further fighting.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S, ORDERS.

Lieutenant Nicoloy, 17th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas; Lieutenant Davis, East Yorkshire Regiment, to officiate as Wing Officer, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

Lieutenant Sherlock, to be Wing Officer, 17th Bombay Infantry, Vice Lieutenant Cates, seconded on appointment to Commissariat Department.

Colonel W. Hailes, to officiate as Colonel on staff Mooltan, vice Colonel Meiklejohn on leave.

LT.-COL. O'SULLIVAN R. E.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel O'Sullivan, R.E. who has been to Chitral garrison is shortly expected here to confer with Government before rejoining his appointment at Poona.

MR. CUNLIFFE, PORT STORE-KEEPER.

Mr. Cunliffe, Port Store-Keeper, N. W. Railway receives the Commander-in-Chief's acknowledgments for services in connection with supplying stores for recent frontier expeditions

PROVOST-MARTIAL FOR KHYBER BRIGADE.

The appointment of Provost-Marshal for Khyber Brigade has been sanctioned.

THE RAJAH OF JIND.

His Highness the Rajah of Jind left Simla to-day or his State.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 27.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 28.

Oriental steamer Ormuz from Australia arrived.

French mail steamers Villa dela Ciotat, from Australia and Caledonien, from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 30-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-8
Bar Silver	27 1-8

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

POONA SUMMER SKY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 28.

Poona Summer sky meeting concluded this afternoon attendance was fair—entries for three days been a poor one compared with former years. After the fourth race a smart shower of rain came but did not interfere with the meeting. Thanks are due to Mr. Cecil Gray, Secretary for bringing out every thing in proper order. Major Rose acted Judge and Mr. Lemesurier preformed the duty of Clerk of scales, the following are the results :—

1ST RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Distance—6 furlongs. For all Galloways, 13-3 and under.

Black Bess walk over.

2ND RACE.—"Consolation Stakes."—Distance—1-2 Mile. Rs. 200. For Arab and C. B. Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 150. 13-2 to carry 9st. 7lbs. W. I. C. B. allowed 3lbs.

Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Observer, 9st 1lb	1
Mr Cowasjee Burjorji's b a p Soda Good Luck, 9st 1lb Matter	2
Mr R P Kapadia g a p Tehampton, 8ts 2lbs. Namah	3
Mr J Duff's b cb p Windward	0

Betting : 2 to 1 on Good Luck ; 3 against rest.

Observer led the whole way. Won by two lengths—Time—59 1-5.

3RD RACE.—"The Deccan Handicap."—Distance—1 Mile. Rs. 200. For all Arabs and Southern India C. Bs. Weight—Handicap.

Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's b a h Chieftain, 8st 9lbs	1
Capt Peyten's br a geld Greenhalgh Topthorn, 9st 5lbs	2
Mr D D's b a h Southwell Almonium, 8st 5lbs	3
Mr J Mollison's g cb m Bonnie Doon, 9st 1 lbs	0
Mr A R Amir's b a g Young Fakir, 7st 5lbs	0

Betting : 5 to 4 on Topthorn ; 2 against Chieftain ; 4 against Almonium ; 6 against Young Fakir.

A good start. Young Fakir had best of start but was soon caught by others and favourite took the lead ; the horses were running abreast—Distance half mile, but Chistain and Topthorn soon improved their paces. The former won by two lengths. Half length between second and third.—Time 27secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Summer Handicap."—Distance—5 Furlongs. Rs. 200. For Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under which have not won race value Rs. 500. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published by 8 a. m. Wednesday, 27th July.

Mr J Mahomed's b a p Driver, 9st	1
Mr Abdul M Shamlan's g a p Greenhalgh Samdan, 7st 4lbs	2
Mr Fischer's c a g Chuggan Governor, 9st 6lb	3
Mr R Bhookandass' b a g Romeo, 10st 2lbs	0
Major Conran's br a g Astrakan, 7st	0

Betting : 5 to 4 against Driver ; 2 against Governor ; 5 against Samdan and 6 against Astrakan.

Driver jumped away with lead was never headed. Samdan came out at half mile though made grand effort. Driver won by half length. Time—1min. 14secs.

5TH RACE—"The Substitution Stakes."—Distance—5 Furlongs. For all Horses (Maidens) W. A. & C. raised 1st. Horses not won race value Rs. 150 allowed 7 lbs.

Mr Frost's b e m Loyalty, 9st 7lbs, Robinson	1
Mr James' br aus g Dakin, 9st 5lbs, Hoyt	2
Mr Farmer's b aus m Lady Baldwin, 9st 7lbs, Jakoo	3
Capt Lecey's b e g Guidesman	0

Betting : 5 to 2 against Loyalty ; 4 against Baldwin and 6 Dakin.

Good start. Loyalty showed front. Won easily, hard held by two lengths. Time—1min 10secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Arab Stakes."—Distance—6 Furlongs. Rs. 200. For Arab Horses which have not won race value Rs. 150, Weight 9st. 3lbs. gals. allowed 7lbs.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a g Hyderi, 8st 5lbs	1
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a g Soda Digiah, 8st 3lbs, Heeroo	2
Mr Oomer Abdul Razak b a h Gulshan, 8st 12lbs, Greenhalgh	3
Mr Khailan Dakil's c a g Baby, 9st 3lbs, Mr Sitwell	0
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's b a h Maurice	0

Betting : Evens on Hyderi ; 3 against Gulshan ; 4 against Diglah ; and 5 against Baby.

Diglah led entire way followed by Gulshan. At turn Hyderi came up and challenged leader. Good race ensued. Then at Post Hyderi managed to secure verdict by half length. Ten lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 31secs.

7TH RACE.— "The Grand Stand Plate."—Distance—7 Furlongs. Rs. 200. For all Arabs and C. B. Galloways which have never won a race value Rs. 900. Weight—14 hands to carry 10st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 500, once, 4lbs. ; twice 7lbs ; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens 3lbs. : Maidens on 1st May, 1898. 4lbs. ; Galloways which have never won a race value Rs. 150, 7lbs. (accumulatixe).

Mr D D's c a p Mooktar, 8st 4lbs, Gunga	1
Mr R Bhukandass' b a g Romeo, 8st 13lbs, Greenhalgh	2
Lieut C Corbett's g a g Midshipmite, 8st 5lbs, Mr Sitwell	3
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Massowah	0
Mr Abdul R Amir's b a g Reminder	0

Betting : 5 to 1 on Romeo ; 4 against Mooktar ; and 6 against Midshipmite.

Mooktar took lead, though Romeo drew lead with him at half mile, was able to shake him off. Won by three lengths. Time—1min. 52secs.

8th Race.—There was no entry.

THE COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further proceedings in the case against Lukha Visram and twelve others, who are charged with manufacturing counterfeit coin and with possessing instruments for the manufacture of the same, were continued.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, led evidence for the prosecution. The counsel engaged in the defence were Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law ; Mr. Brown and Mr. Wadia, solicitors, and Messrs. Kapadia, Velinker, Sealy and Kotharo, pleaders.

Shekoo Mahomed, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he knew accused Nos. 1,2 and 6. Witness was a hammerman in the service of No. 2. They used to melt silver bars and make the round discs by hammering them. The discs were subsequently turned into coins by means of dies. Witness then described certain processes which the coins underwent. His master Valji used to get silver bars from accused Dossabhoy. From two hundred to four hundred coins were made in a day. Witness was told by Valji to conceal the dies which he did. Subsequently witness was asked by Valji in the presence of the police to show the place where the dies had been concealed. Valji took them out from that place and gave them up to the police. He also gave up the milling instrument. He had seen accused No. 1 taking away the dies from Vaji's shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy, witness said he had not seen accused No. 1 himself using the dies.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said that on the morning of the day when Valji was arrested he (witness) had gone to him to ask for leave. Valji told him to keep the dies and deliver them up to him in the noon when he would ask him to do so.

Examined by the Court, witness said on the day of Valji's arrest they were engaged in making coins.

Makoo Ahmed, a hammerman in the service of the first two accused, having been examined, further inquiry was ajourned.

A GENERAL Order by the Commander-in-Chief has just been issued regarding the distribution of a sum at the credit of the Patriotic Fund for the relief of sufferers in recent military operations on the North-West frontier. The special committee for generally superintending the distribution of the money will, according to the usual custom, consist of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, the Adjutant-General and Accountant-General, Military Department, with Major Watkis, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters as Secretary. The troops which shared in the operations from June 10th to April 6th, will benefit. The sums to be granted will, as we stated some time ago, be Rs. 150 for each European family, Rs. 75 for each native family including those of pensionable followers, and Rs. 100 for the families of followers not entitled to pension. The usual regimental and departmental Committees will be formed forthwith, while civil officers will consider the claims of the families of followers with the hired transport.

A CORRESPONDENT at Biarritz sends an interesting account of the early life of M. Saleza, who is this year one of the leading tenors of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden. It is already known that M. Saleza was born at Bruges, in the Basses Pyrenees. He was, it seems, left an orphan and entirely unprovided for at eight, but after tramping some distance he obtained a post as shepherd at Roquefort. Six years later, at his native village, he became a maker of the canvas shoes worn by the peasantry, and after working for some time on the railway then in process of construction between Pau and Eaux Rounes, he resumed the sandal-making at Bayonne. There, as he was walking home one night singing to himself, his voice attracted the notice of M. Dubic, a local musician, who invited him home, and was so struck by the beauty of a pure tenor organ that he introduced him to certain citizens at Bayonne. Thanks to their generosity, M. Saleza was educated, first locally, and afterwards at the Paris Conservatoire, where in 1888 he obtained the first prise for singing, and was soon afterwards engaged at the Paris Grand Opera. His subsequent career is well known.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	1	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	0	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	3
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	10
Total	13	7	80
Total plague deaths to date	30,777	26,392	
Same date last year	9	4	157

BANDORA.

There were no plague cases on the 27th instant, within the Municipal District of Bandora.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., has been appointed Chairman of the Karachi Plague Committee, vice Mr. R. Giles, M.A., resigned.

Assistant Surgeon R. J. Kapadia has been attached to Monsieur W. M. Haffkine's Laboratory.

Lieutenant J. H. Keogh, R.A., has been placed at the disposal of the Plague Commissioner and is appointed on Plague duty in Bombay.

Surgeon-Captain Ashton Street, I.M.S., has been appointed a member of the Hyderabad Plague Committee, vice Surgeon-Lieutenants-Colonel W. G. H. Henderson, I. M. S., resigned.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THE immunity which was reported on Tuesday did not unfortunately extend over the succeeding twenty-four hours, for towards evening on Monday an Eurasian, developed suspicious symptoms and was removed to the Medical College Hospital, where after examination he was detained. This brought the total number of seizures up to 185 ; the number of fatalities still standing at 151. There are at present twelve suspected cases under treatment in different parts of the city, distributed as follows :—Seven in the Medical College Hospital ; one in the Campbell Hospital ; two private cases in British India Street ; one in Hospital Lane ; and one in the Female Hospital in Harrison Road. None of them gives the authorities any cause for anxiety, and some are very nearly convalescent.

GENERAL DEATH RATE.

The general mortality rate on the 25th instant was 30, which means a return from the abnormal rate recorded on Sunday to the normal rate which has prevailed for nearly a month. The quinquennial average was 45.

PLAGUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

The total number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 10th of July, at the respective camps of Chakradharpur (down trains), Chousa (down trains), Mairwa (down trains), and Khurda, were as follows :—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday—583, 7,886, 1,252, and 2,814 ; total 12,535. Number of persons examined since the plague observation camps were opened—18,957, 24,1749, 37,714 and 70,049 ; total 338, 469. Number of suspects detained during the week—55, 479, 0 and 17 ; total 551. Number of suspects detained since the camps were opened—1,192, 6,123, 684 and 2,247; total 10,246. Number of persons detained in camp during the week—241,479, 0 and 61 ; total 781.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

THE ALLEGED THEFT OF DURANT'S PAPERS.

NEGLECT TO GO ON WITH THE PROSECUTION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared on behalf of Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer and Dorabji Cursetji Patel, who have been charged by Clive Durant with stealing his papers, and stated that some days ago Durant said he would pay the summons-fees in the course of the day, and obtain summonses against Engineer and Patel ; but he had failed hitherto to pay the fees in question. Mr. Sealy said his clients wanted to be prosecuted, and in the interests of public justice, of which Durant wanted to be a protector, the case should not be allowed to drop. Either the charge was true or false. If true the accused should be punished, if false, Durant should be. The difficulty was with regard to the court fees for the summonses, but under the Court Fees Act of 1870, and the High Court rules framed in virtue thereof, no fee was necessary for issuing process in cognizable cases. The charge against the accused being cognizable, the summonses should be issued without requiring the payment of fees. His clients would then accept service and the case might be proceeded with without further hitch. The magistrate said he would look into the matter.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE s.s. Courland, Captain W.F. Fairweather which left here early yesterday morning for Mauritius, with a general cargo, and a few passengers, on approaching the Outer Light ship, encountered very boisterous weather and very heavy sea breaking over her bows. Captain Fairweather, deemed it expedient to turn the course back and she anchored opposite the Ballard Pier, about 11 a. m. She sustained no damage. She will leave for her destination to-day by 9 o'clock.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s s Wardha, Captain J. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, experienced very heavy monsoon weather with high sea and fierce squalls. The German East-Africa Line s. s. Safari, Captain C. Zemlin, arrived here yesterday from Zanzibar, had from Lamoo to Socotra moderate S. W. monsoon, thence wind blew from W. S. W. with heavy sqalls of rain up to 69 degrees east, then experienced fine weather. The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nairung, Captain J. Bullock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, encountered from Mangalore to Bombay threatening weather and fierce squalls with high confused sea.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are made —Major Allen, East Kent Regiment, to be a Station Staff Officer, 1st class, in the Punjab Command, vice Major Becker, vacated. 11th Bengal Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Rennick, Officiating Wing Officer, 16th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 23rd Madras Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Oliphant, Devonshire Regiment, candidate for the Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

CAPTAIN SKINNER, Royal Sussex Regiment, has passed the examination qualifying him for promotion to the rank of Major.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

THE (71st) Liverpool Cup of 1,200 sovs ; the second to received 125 sovs., and the third 50 from the stake ; by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft., and 3 sovs only if declared ; a handicap ; winners after June 23, at noon, of any two races, or of one value 200 sovs., or of a handicap of any value, 4lbs ; of a handicap value 300 sovs., or of any race value 400 sovs, 7lbs. ; of two handicaps of any value, or of one handicap value 400, 10lbs. extra. Cup Course, one mile and three furlongs. (27 subs, 16 of whom declared.)

The highest weight accepting being 8st. 11lbs., it has been raised to 9st., and the others in proportion.

Mr Reid Walker's br h Dinna Forget, by Loved One—Barometer, 6yrs, 8st 7lbs, Robinson	1
Mr Jersey's ch c Brayhead, by Arklow—Contour, 4yrs, 7st 7lbs, Madden	2
Mr H McCalmont's b c Knight of the Thistle, by Rosebery—The Empress Maud, 5yrs, 9st, Cannon	3

(Winner trained by Robinson.)

Betting : 7 to 2 against Dinna Forget.

Won by a length ; six lengths between second and third.—*Asian.*

SIX Pathans alleged to be implicated in a dacoity at Santadurga temple in Goa last January have been arrested at Bangalore, and were placed before the District Magistrate on Monday. Captain A.M. Deleao, Royal Portuguese Infantry, brought witnesses from Goa, and one of them, a Hindu pujari, deposed that during Jatra at the temple last January a gang of fifty Pathans rushed into the temple armed with guns, swords and torchhes, and set fire to the pandal. The terrified worshippers fled and the Pathans looted the temple of all its jewellery, valued at one lakh of rupees. Nearly all the accused were identified. The Magistrate remanded them to jail pending instructions from the British Resident regarding their transfer to Belgaum for trial with other Pathans arrested there.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

REDUCTION OF SENTENCES IN THE BROACH RIOT CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. IBRAHIM ISUF AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. Fawcett, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who, in April last, convicted eight out of ten persons committed to this court, and sentenced No. 1 to transportation for life in addition to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 ; and the other appellants to terms of imprisonment varying from one to three years' rigorous imprisonment and fines. Mr. Branson appeared for the first six appellants ; and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan for the remaining two. Both counsels were instructed by Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, vakil, High Court.

Ten persons were committed for trial before Mr. Fawcett and assessors on a charge of rioting and voluntarily causing grievous hurt, the appellant No. 1 being also charged with murder. On the night of the 3rd February last, at Dayadra taluka, in Broach, the accused were arrested for rioting, some of them being armed with deadly weapons, and they were alleged to have caused grievous hurt to Mahomed Ali and Adam Osmal, and injuries resulting in death to Ibrahim Ali. The accused were alleged to have attacked the three men mentioned above at about 9 p.m., as they were on their way home through the place called Desai's Chuckla, and to have struck them with dangs and bill-books. Appellant No. 1 was said to have struck the deceased the blow on his head with a bill-book, which caused his death. The accused were alleged to have attacked the three men, because they suspected them of having cut down the cotton crop of accused No. 1. On the other hand, the accused alleged that the affray arose in consequence of an attack made by Ibrahim Ali and several others on accused No. 1, who ran into his house and shut the door, whereupon the assailants began battering at the door with bill-books and dangs. Accused Nos. 1 and 5 came up with others, and on remonstrating with the offenders for making the disturbance, were struck. The assessors found seven of the appellants guilty of rioting only. The Sessions Judge convicted the first accused of murder, and the rest of rioting and causing grievous hurt, and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their lordships, after considering the arguments of counsel, reduced the sentence on appellant No. 1 from transportation for life to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and those against the other appellants to terms varying from one to two years, quashing the sentences of fine upon all the appellants.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMLAL MEHCHAND.

THE appeal preferred by Ramlal Mehchand, late Government opium broker, against the decision of Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, was heard to-day before their Lordships. Mr. Khare appeared for the appellant, and the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Young, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, the Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs, watched the proceedings on behalf of his department.

Mr. Khare, in addressing their Lordships, stated that the appellant had not pleaded guilty to the charge brought against him in the lower Court of having possessed four tolas of opium. He simply stated the opium was found in his possession, but before he could finish his sentence by saying it was the joint property of himself, his son and other members of his family, the magistrate took the incomplete statement for a plea of guilty and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 20.

Their Lordships, in rejecting the appeal, said that no case was made out for interfering with the judgment of the lower Court. According to law a man could not keep in his possession more than three tolas of opium, and that if in a family of opium eaters each member did not keep the quantity for his consumption separate, that the whole quantity kept in a box was liable to confiscation as contraband opium.

HIGH COURT.— ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

CLAIM AGAINST A MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SIRDAR KHAN BAHADUR CASSUM HAJEE METHA VS. THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE plaintiff, a salt merchant, prayed that the defendants be decreed to pay to him the sum of Rs. 4,360, together with interest thereon, and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that, by a preliminary covering note dated 15th March 1897, and signed by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., the defendants' Bombay agents, the defendants agreed to accept the risk, as from the date mentioned, on all shipments of salt by the plaintiff to the extent of Rs. 51,000, subject to the terms and conditions in the covering note specified, and agreed to issue to plaintiff, on receipt of particulars, a stamped policy of insurance in completion of the agreement contained in the covering note. On the 14th April 1897, the plaintiff caused 594 bags of salt (each bag containing two maunds) to be placed on board a boat called the Pootli, from which boat it was intended that the bags of salt should be loaded in the steamship Nairung belonging to the British India and Asiatic Company. The Pootli, while lying alongside the Nairung in Bombay harbour, and after delivering 45 bags only on board the Nairung, sank on the 27th April 1897 with the remaining 545 bags in consequence of the heavy wind and rough sea ; and the 545 bags of salt, of the value of Rs. 4,360, were totally lost. The plaintiff, on the 29th April 1897, declared to the defendants' agents the particulars to be contained in the policy of insurance to be issued to plaintiff ; and on the 30th April, a policy was issued accordingly. On the latter date the plaintiff gave notice of his claim to the defendants' agents, who denied that the defendants were liable to the plaintiff in respect of loss. The plaintiff therefore brought this suit to recover Rs. 4,360 in respect of the loss.

The defendants denied that, by the letter referred to, their agents entered into any completed agreement with the plaintiff for the insurance of 594 bags of salt or that the plaintiff had now any claim in respect thereof. On the 29th April 1897, the plaintiff paid to defendants a sum of Rs. 232-8-0 in respect of the premium on a policy of insurance to be issued to him by the defendants for Rs. 60,000 on loose salt to be shipped on the s. s. Nairung on a voyage from Bombay to Calcutta ; and on the 30th April the defendants issued such policy to plaintiff before they received any notice of the alleged loss. The defendants said that at the time the plaintiff paid the premium and before the policy was issued, the plaintiff knew or ought to have known of the said loss ; but that he neglected to communicate the same to the defendants ; and that in consequence, and by reason of the loss having already taken place, the plaintiff had no right to recover from the defendants in respect thereof. If and so far as they were liable in any way and to any extent under the letter referred to, such liability had already been exhausted by previous shipments of the plaintiff, and the plaintiff could not in any event seek to recover the sum now claimed by him. The defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is an universally known problem of Ethics, that amongst the many forms of donation, either from one single individual or from a body of men, especially of a cosmopolitan type, that which has "charity" for its object, has been awarded, in all civilized countries of the world, the first and foremost rank. We have had a very noteable and praiseworthy example in the institution of a large hospital for the suffering poor, got up by means of public subscriptions, at the instance of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. It is "Nature" that prompts that idea to humanity to relieve that very humanity from the evils of man's sublunary existence on "Earth." Charity which attains that object, is, therefore, so far natural to human beings, that it is the very first thing thought of when any fit occasion arises to organise any institution to do good to others as we would to ourselves. It would not therefore be out of place to suggest that a "large plague hospital and asylum," may be established at or near Poona which might afford a suitable, and for the time being, home even to the outside subscribers, seeking relief or health. If the present occasion should be taken advantage of, as affording means to make the institution, a Presidency Institution, a very large sum of money will be subscribed (even by the deceased's friends in England) within a limited time, and before the next visitation of the plague we shall have the "Hospital" work to some extent completed. There are good healthy bits of the large tract of the country between the Kirkee and the Chinchwad or between Chinchwad and Telegaon stations of the G. I. P. Railway. They are to my mind well suited to the intended purpose. The Bombay Government would be too glad to accord to the trustees of that valuable and useful institution the necessary and suitable land, free of rent, or at a nominal rental. To give the institution a name in anticipation, it may well be named. The Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Poona and Presidency Plague Hospital and Asylum.—Yours, &c.,

July 2 . MERWANJI FRAMJI.

THE LOSS OF THE S.S. CHINA.

THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

THE report of the proceedings of the investigation into the circumstances attending the stranding of the P. and O. steamship China at Perim Island has been published as a Government document.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

After hearing the evidence of the officers of the vessel framed three charges as under :—

Firstly—Setting an improper course. Secondly—Neglecting to use the lead. Thirdly—Neglecting the sufficient use of the hand log to ascertain the speed, especially as no patent log was in use.

Captain De Horne's defence was as follows :—

This Court having investigated the circumstances attending the stranding of tne British s. s. China, of which I was master on the 24th March 1898 on Perim Island, has charged me with three wrongful acts or defaults in connection therewith, and having called on me for my defence, I propose dealing with these three charges in their sequence. As regards the first charge of setting an improper course : I would draw the Court's attention to the fact that the disaster which I so deeply lament, undoubtedly occurred through an unusually strong westerly current suddenly favouring the ship between the hours of 4-38 p.m. (when my log-book records the last fix obtained by cross bearings) and 7-25 p.m. when Perim High Light was sighted. I would here submit for the favourable consideration of the Court, that a reference to my evidence will show that during the many passages I have made between Aden and Perim I have never experienced such a current, and that as my three fixes by cross bearings obtained that afternoon, namely at 2-51, 3-51 and 4-38 respectively, revealed the fact that I had no favouring set then, I was justified in conceding I should still experience none between 4-38 and 7-25, during which time fixing the ship's position by cross bearings was no longer practicable. The effects of this powerful unexpected agency were most unfortunate. It not only placed the ship 7 1-2 miles nearer Perim Island than the dead-reckoning placed her, but it also placed her to the westward of the arc of visibility of Obstruction Point Light thus shutting it out when I shaped course direct for Perim High Light on sighting it as has been my hitherto invariable custom when approaching the narrow Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb by night homeward bound. The Court will, I feel confident, admit that I

TOOK EVERY PRECAUTION

of guarding against this current by constantly ascertaining the ship's position during daylight while land was in sight, and that I also caused frequent observations to be taken during the afternoon to ascertain the errors of the compass by azimuth, even to adopting, as my log-book affirms, the extra precaution of directing that between the hours of 4 and 5 p. m. the ship's head should be temporarily diverted from the course she was then on to N. 57 W., the compass course I intended steering later on and after dark, in order that the error on this anticipated course might be ascertained before the sun dipped. I now pass to a question of extreme importance to which I will ask the Court to give their fullest measure of attention and consideration, whilst I endeavour to explain my reasons for shaping a course N. 48 W. (true) and sighting Perim High Light. It will be recollected by the Court that my orders regarding any alteration of course on sighting the light, as elicited by the evidence of Mr. Crawford, Supernumerary Second Officer, were in substance to put her head on to it and send down to me. I did not name any particular compass course to be steered, and I would impress upon the Court that this order was in accordance with my usual custom on sighting the light as just before stated. My reason for adopting this custom being that I consider it desirable at night to pass through the small Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb on the Perim side which has good water and is lighted, in preference to the other side where the water shoals off the unlighted Oyster Island. On my coming on deck immediately I had received the report that the light had been sighted and the course altered for it, the apparent circumstances were exactly similar to those when making the small Strait at night on former homeward voyages, and I put it to the Court whether they were not calculated to mislead me? I observed the light and that the ship was steering for it, and as I have replied to a quesoion of one of the Assessors I neither realized then nor subsequently when, I placed the ship in her assumed position on the chart, that Obstruction Point Light would be obscured from me on the course I was approaching the High Light. Paradox though it may appear, if I was destined to experience the exceptionally strong and

TOTALLY UNEXPECTED CURRENT

I did, it would have been better, as tending more to the safety of the ship, had it been still stronger ; for a reference to the chart of Perim Island will show that the two light-houses are situated a little less than half a mile apart. This I need not remind the Court is represented on a small scale chart by a space so very small as to be but little larger than the point of an ordinary pair of dividers. Consequently after placing the ship's position on the Chart No. 19 Gulf of Aden, Sheet 2, western portion corrected to 93, and laying off the course on it for the light, it might easily escape the most careful and prudent of experienced navigators, as it did me, that he was outside the arc of visibility of the northern light. It being as a matter of actual fact, and a fact not to be determined off-hand—a very nice question as to whethar I was or was not. Whereas had my position been still further to the westward, it would, at a glance at the chart, have been at once apparent to me that Obstruction Point Light was shut out. Thus while I contend that there was every excuse for my not observing "at the time" the light was sighted and the course altered for it, that Obstruction Point Light was shut out on that course, I could not fail to have observed it when I came to put the ship on the lage scale chart as I intended to do when she got on it, but the current having placed me 7 1-2 miles nearer Perim Island than I naturally supposed myself to be, as I have already explained, I was never accorded the opportunity of doing so, the ship taking the ground before I even supposed her to be on the large scale chart. Finally, in defending myself on the first charge I would remark that Mr. Crawford, the Supernumerary Second Officer, who was on watch at the time, has sworn to the fact of his having mentioned to me, whilst we were on the bridge together, directly after Perim High Light had been sighted, "that the ship must have been set considerably to the southward and westward, and that he fancied Obstruction Point Light would be shut out on the course we were approaching Perim Island," but he is unable to swear that I heard him. I need scarcely remind the Court on this point that I have sworn that if he did do so, I did not hear him, nor that had, I heard him I should undoubtedly have paid the most prompt attention to his suggestion, also that I have sworn that had I heard him, it is not possible that it could have escaped my memory now. As regards

THE SECOND CHARGE

of neglecting to use the lead : I would observe that having Perim High Light in sight and the course being shaped for it, I knew with absolute certainly from the chart that the water between me and Perim Island was free from all dangers, and I confidently maintain that the most cautious of navigators would hold, as I do, that a cast of Sir William Thompson's machine as a means of verifying the ship's position would have been quite valueless amidst such scant soundings, and apparently so an uneven a bottom as the Chart No. 19, Gulf of Aden, Sheet 2 western portion corrected to 93, upon which I was working reveals. To obtain soundings with the hand lead hove at a speed of 15 knots would be an impossibility, though as I have stated in my evidence, had the ship not been swept 7 1-2 miles nearer the light than I had any reason to suppose, the hands would have been "at stations" on approaching the entrance to the small Strait, and one detail of those stations is leadsmen in both chains. As regards

THE THIRD CHARGE

of neglecting the sufficient use of the hand-log to ascertain the speed, specially as no patent log was in use : I would observe that there was a patent log on board the "China" but not used, because I have found from my experience at sea that patent logs are seldom reliable, owing to their getting so often out of gear by seaweed, ropeyarns, waste, &c. &c., fouling them and thus I preferred to be without it ; but I would point out to the Court that my orders regarding the hand-log were that it was to be hove every two hours, and upon any alteration in the revolutions of the engines ; and I am of opinion that these orders which were strictly carried out, ensured the speed being correctly ascertained. Hauling in the hand-log at a speed of 15 knots is attended with no little manual labour, and though a highly necessary duty in no ways to be shirked, yet nothing is to be gained by heaving it with harassing frequency whenthe revolutions of the engines and the state of the wind and sea remain unaltered, as they did on this occasion. In conclusion, I would ask the Court to take into their favourable consideration the fact that by the lamentable stranding of the 'China' no lives were lost neither was there the slightest injury received by any only Also that I took immediate steps as soon as I had ascertained how it was with my ship to personally assure the passengers that they were in no danger, with the gratifying result that there was an utter absence of panic, and the arrangements I made for the safe landing of passengers provided with every necessary, mails and specie were conducted in the most perfect order and without the slighest hitch on an exceptionally dark night (the testimony of one of the British A. B's of 20 years' experience at sea and 10 years in the P. & O. Company's service, being that it was one of the darkest nights he had ever made the small Strait in) in a strong breeze and considerable sea, thus testifying to their efficiency. That disaster and shipwreck should have come upon me after

34 YEARS OF LOYAL AND FAITHFUL SERVICE

to my employers, the P. & O. Company (during which time the fact that I have commanded their ships for 17 years, is in itself a proof that I held their fullest trust and confidence) is indeed a sadfate ; but I would submit to this Court, who havegiven me a fair and impartial trial, that the stranding of the China was not due to any wrongful act or default of I, her master, but at the most amounted to a non-culpable error in judgment on my part, which the most competent and careful officer might be excused from making and being solely due to an exceptionally strong and sudden current that I had no right, in any way, to expect, constituted a real and fair sea risk that all who follow its calling are liable to.

THE ASSESSORS' REPORTS.

Commander Fraser in his report says :—

The direct cause of her stranding was due to the Master shaping a course N. 48° W. (true) towards Perim High Light, on sighting it, and expecting to sight Obstruction Point Light on this course, which, by reason of his tract lying outside the arc of its visibility, was not possible. The Master having erroneously assumed his distance from Perim High Light on sighting it, to be the full radius of the light viz. 22 miles in clear weather from a height of 15 feet (vide Admiralty List of Lights, Part V., 1898, corrected to 31st December 1897), it is to be regretted that a cast of Sir William Thompson's sounding machine was not then taken by which he would have seen that he was inside the 100-fathom line and therefore less than 14½ miles from it, though it is to be admitted that the desirability of doing so under the circumstances of the light being in sight might very well not have occurred to him.

The non-use of the Patent Log and the conceivable error (owing to possible fluctuations in the revolutions of the engines) arising from reckoning the distance run by means of a hand log hove once every two hours may have slightly contributed to the ship being so much out of her dead reckoning position on sighting Perim High Light, but it did not influence in any way her stranding.

Commander Simpson's report says :—

Having heard the evidence and the defence made by the Master, it appears that the vessel had been set to the southward and westward by the flood-tide or current, and the Master failed to appreciate the effect this act would have on his approach to the small Strait, and he consequently approached on a course which shut out Obstruction Point Light from his view and deprived himself of the opportunity of obtaining his position by cross bearings at a time when it was of the utmost importance to get a correct position, viz., approaching a narrow Strait in the dark and continuing on this course without apparently suspecting to what it would lead, he ran the China ashore on Azalia Point. The danger of continuing on such a course was present to the mind of the Supernumerary Second Officer, Mr. Crawford, but he, did not impress it on the Master as he ought. I am therefore of opinion the Master is guilty of the first charge. With regard to the second charge, neglecting the use of the lead, no use was made of it ; but on examining the chart it is clear that on such a small scale the occasional use of the lead would not be of very great value unless a continuous line of soundings was carried, but it is scarcely to be expected this would be done on a vessel like the China navigating in a locality which was well known to the Master. The charge is, however, sustained. The third charge is not sustained by the evidence as the regularity of the speed of the engines and the attention paid to the maintenance of the speed ordered by the Master in the engine-room leads to the conclusion that the speed of the vessel was fairly well estimated, at least a more frequent use of the hand log would not have given the distance covered with any more appreciable accuracy, and the neglect to use it more frequently in no way contributed to the stranding of the China.

REPORT OF THE COURT.

The report of the Court reads :—

The Court having carefully inquired into the circumstances attending the above-mentioned shipping casualty, finds, for the reasons stated in the annexure hereto, that the stranding was caused by the Master setting an improper course. The Court finds the Master, Morris DeHorne, in default, and hereby suspends his certificate, No. 30029, for the period of six calendar months from the date hereof.

This case was heard at the Court of the Resident, Aden, on the 7th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 19th and 23rd days of May 1898. Mr. Bagiihole, the Agent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, appeared for the Comdany, and put in the Company's Sailing Directions and other orders regarding discipline, which are attached ; but the Court is of opinion that they do not affect this enquiry, nor is there any evidence of any breach of discipline having occurred.

The China was a steam ship built at Belfast by Messrs. Harland and Wolf, Limited, and registered at Belfast under No. 104467 on the 13th November 1896. Her register tonnage was 4165·40. She was owned by the P. and O. S. N. Company, Limited, of 122, Leadenhall Street, London, and was commanded by Mr. Morris DeHorne, who possesses a certificate of competency as Master, No. 30029, from the Board of Trade, issued at London on the 11th August 1878. The crew consisted of 316 hands, all told; including the Master. She left Sydney on the 23rd February, 1898, with general cargo, mails, passengers and specie bound for intermediate ports and London. She arrived in Aden on the 22nd March, 1898, and left at 2 p.m., on the 24th idem, bound for Suez. She had then 409 passengers.

The Court is of opinion that the British ship China, when she left Aden on the 24th March, 1898, on her voyage for London and intermediate ports, was in a safe and seaworthy condition, that she was manned and found in every way, and that there was nothing wanting to exclude the hope of a prosperous voyage.

The China continued in this condition till she stranded on Perim Island close to the Azalia Rock at about 8-19 p.m. on 24th March, 1898.

In the course of the proceedings it having appeared to the Court that the investigation was likely to involve the question of cancellation or suspension of the Master's certificate, a copy of the report on which the investigation was held was given to Mr. M. DeHorne, the Master, as required by section 9, clause 2, Act V of 1883.

On hearing evidence the Court framed three charges against Mr. M. DeHorne, viz :—

1st—Setting an improper course. 2nd—Neglecting the use of the lead.—3rd—Neglecting the sufficient use of the hand log to ascertain the speed, more especially as no patent log was in use. It appears from the evidence that the ship left Aden at 2 p.m. on the 24th March and steered the following courses. I attach a chart made out by Assessor Commander Mackenzie Fraser, D.S.O., R. N., in explanation of all points alluded to herein ; S. 30 W. for 6 miles, S. 67 W. for 32 miles, S. 82 W. for 30 miles, N. 61 W. for 11 miles. When proceeding on this latter course at 7-25 p. m. Perim High Light was sighted bearing N. 48 W. and the course at once altered for it by the officer then on watch, Supernumerary Second Officer, Mr. Crawford, in accordance with the Master's orders which he (Mr. Crawford) had received on taking charge of the deck. The Master was informed and came on the bridge at once and took charge of the ship and so remained till she stranded.

The Master erroneously concluded that he was 22 miles from the light, his reason for so concluding being that that distance was the limit of visibility of this light in clear weather. As the limit of visibility of any light is so dependent on atmospheric conditions and the Captain now knew that the position by dead reckoning was incorrect, the Court concurs with Assessor Commander Mackenzie Fraser, D. S. O., R. N., in considering that this was an occasion for the use of Sir W. Thompson's machine. As a matter of fact a casting here would have shown the Master that he was inside the 100-fathoms line and therefore less than 14 1-2 miles from Perim High Light, through the desirability of using Sir W. Thompson's machine under the circumstances of the light being in sight being a matter of opinion the Court acquit the Master on the second charge. In fixing his imaginary position as 22 miles from Perim High Light no allowance was made for tide or current. As to the heaving of the log, the Court concurs in the opinion of Assessor Captain Mackenzie Fraser, D.S.O., R. N., "that the non-use of the patent log and the conceivable error (owing to possible fluctuations in the revolutions of the engine) arising from reckoning the distance run by means of the hand log hove once every two hours, may have slightly contributed to the ship being so much out of her dead reckoning position in sighting Perim High Light, but it did not influence in any way her stranding ; therefore the Court acquit on this charge.

The Court concurs with the Assessors, Commander Mackenzie Fraser, D.S.O., R. N., and Commander Simpson, R. I. M., in the opinion that the stranding of the China was caused by the Master

SETTING AN IMPROPER COURSE

t 7-25 p. m., viz. N. 48 W., which took him outside the arc of visibility of Obstruction Point Light. When the Master set this course he considered his ship much further off Perim than it really was. He was working on a small scale chart on which he did not realize the fact that the course N. 48 W. took him outside the arc of visibility of Obstruction Point Light. He intended shortly placing the ship on the Perim Straits chart and then would have found out where he was going, but in the meanwhile the vessel stranded. He had not worked his course sufficiently ahead. The Court is of opinion that the Supernumerary Second Officer, Mr. Crawford, who was on the bridge when the course was altered to N. 48 W., thought that this was an improper and dangerous course and neglected to see that the Master comprehended the representation which he has stated he made to him upon this matter and which the Master states and the Court believes he never heard. Had he done so the calamity would in all probability never have occurred. As the Master was in sole charge of the ship, the Court cannot deal with this officer's certificate, but it considers him deserving of severe censure for not impressing on the Master that the course he was steering was too fine and would shut out Obstruction Point Light.

The Court considers that an officer of the watch should have his responsibility fixed as well when the Master is on the bridge as when he is not. As the case at present stands, as far as legal responsibility goes, the officer of the watch instead of being of some assistance to the Captain might disappear when the Master takes over.

The Court considers that the stranding of the China was caused by the grave error and default of the Master in that he set and proceeded on a course on which he expected to sight Obstruction Point Light, but that course being outside the arc of its visibility he could not possibly sight it.

The Court considers that the Master did all that was possible to get the ship off after she stranded. The Court considers that the Master did all that it was possible to do after stranding to allay panic and save life, specie and mails, and that he did it with complete success and averted by his prompt and judicious measures what might have been a serious loss of life.

Taking this into consideration, also that the Master has been in command of large ships for 17 years and has always borne the character of a careful and skilful navigator, that he was not well served by his subordinate, Supernumerary Second Officer Mr. Crawford, the Court suspends his certificate as Master for a period of six calendar months and recommends him in the meanwhile a certificate as First Mate.

The Captain does not desire a certificate of First Mate.

MR. CRAWFORD PROTESTS.

The officer referred to in the report wrote to General Creagh, V. C., president of the Court, protesting against its remarks, and in so doing, said :—

By my evidence it will be seen that I was not satisfied with the course set from the time that Perim High Light was sighted, and did not neglect to tell the Chief Officer, Captain, and Third Officer that it was not a satisfactory course. This, I believe, both the Nautical Assessors and yourself recognize. You will remember that on my taking over charge of the bridge from both the Chief and Third Officers, I was informed that the Captain always ran the ship so far to the westward that he brought Bab-el-Mandeb Peak to bear north, then hauled the ship up, and then ran her through the Small Perim Strait, no mention whatever being made of Obstruction Point Light. After the Captain's arrival on the bridge and after my having told him that the light bore N. 48 W. (High Light) and that it brought the land right ahead, the Captain on two different occasions, I believe, has been proved (or not objected to by him), informed me himself that he considered the ship was going along on a satisfactory way or course, and that directly Bab-el-Mandeb Peak bore north he would alter the course. Now, when I informed him that I thought it likely that Obstruction Point Light would be shut in on this bearing of Perim High Light, and he did not take any notice, I naturally came to the conclusion (and I venture to think any other officer would have done the same) that as he had told me he would alter the course when Bab-el-Mandeb Peak bore north he intended to run on. Now, I wish to bring this clearly to you, Sir, that if he did run on, and providing he made out the Peak bearing north, that if he had then altered his course the ship was perfectly safe, and I know that ! ! And there was apparently no reason why we should not have seen Bab-el-Mandeb Peak, for it was not until after we struck that we were aware that the Peak was hazed over. Another thing I very strongly wish to draw your attention to, is that when I left the bridge the ship was a good six miles (6) from the Perim High Light, and I left it with a very certain feeling that the ship's course would be altered very shortly ; that the Captain after altering the course to the northward would then be certain of seeing Obstruction Point Light, and when in a proper position would run the ship through the Straits. I cannot possibly see, Sir, what else I could possibly have done as an officer without I took the charge of the ship out of the Captain's hands and steered the courses I would have liked, which is ridiculous. I can't see, Sir, in what way I could possibly be blamed for the stranding of the China, without I am blamed for carrying out my Captain's orders, and to be blamed for that, I think, will be a bad precedent for other officers of the Merchant Service, for it virtually means that if an officer is not satisfied with his Captain's courses, he had better steer the courses he (the officer) thinks proper, or stand the chance of being severely censured. Again Sir, I was so badly censured that I can't think what on earth could possibly be done to a man who, through neglect of duty or drunkenness, lost the ship with all hands, but enough proper to prove him drunk, saved. I really do think he could be more severely served than I have been, for to be so very severely censured one might as well tear one's certificate up for all the use it would be to say nothing of the disgrace. You will, I think, find that if Captain DeHorne was in charge of a ship to-morrow he would take me with him again without any compunction, for he knows I did and always have done my duty towards him and the company. May I ask you, Sir, if you will find out this from Captain DeHorne, and I believe it would change your opinion of me, for your "finding" you said "that I had been of no use to the Captain." There was one more thing I should like to mention. I was asked if I could swear to the Captain's having heard me tell him that the Obstruction Point Light was, I thought, shut out by the land, which I could not swear to. But had I been asked if I could swear that he apparently heard, I would have taken a dozen oaths in the affirmative. I think, Sir, I have been very, very hardly dealt with ; that the finding was the most severe of any I have ever come across in my experience at sea of thirteen years. I feel it more kneely as I cannot bring myself to think that I had a bit to do with the loss of that fine ship ; that knowing that had other courses been steered which I would have desired, that ship would still have been afloat. So may I look forward to your kindness to remove this awful stigma from me, which will last a life-time, and which I consider so undeserved.

TWO FAMOUS TEA DRINKERS.

It is not until we reach the reign of the third George that we encounter the greatest tea-drinker of his own or any age. Everyone has heard of the unique performances of Dr. Johnson as a tea-drinker. Has he not written of himself as "a hardened and shameless tea-drinker, who for years has diluted his meal with only the infusion of this fascinating herb, whose kettle had hardly time to cool ; who, with tea, amused the evening, with tea solaced the midnight and with tea welcomed the morning ?" Cumberland, the dramatist, in his memoirs, gives a story illustrative of the doctor's tea-drinking powers :—

"I remember when Sir Joshua Reynolds at my house reminded Dr. Johnson that he had drunk eleven cups of tea.' Sir,' he replied, 'I did not count your glasses of wine ; why should you number my cups of tea ?' And then, laughing in perfect good humour, he added ; 'Sir, I should have released the lady from any further trouble if it had not been for your remark, but you have reminded me that I want one of the dozen. I must request Mrs. Cumberland to round my number !' "

It need not be thought that any feeling of consideration for his hostess ever debarred Dr. Johnson from drinking as many cups as he had a mind to. A certain Lady Macleod, after pouring out sixteen cups for him, ventured mildly to ask whether a basin would not save him trouble and be more convenient. "I wonder, madam," he replied roughly, "why all ladies ask such questions ? It is to save yourself trouble not me." The poor lady probably had no wish to speak ironically or to give offence. A tea-basin was then merely an equivalent for the breakfast-cup of to-day. Madame D'Arblay, in her diary, mentions sending up a "basin of tea" to her companion, Miss Plauta, who was indisposed. Mrs. Piozzi does not say how many cups she filled in one night for her learned friend, but she confesses to having sat up till four in the morning, pouring out tea for him.

A more moderate tea-drinker, Cowper the poet still tells a correspondent he is "fit for nothing till he has had tea." His delicate nerves would never have allowed him to indulge in the same degree as the great lexicographer; but the social aspect of the rite appealed to him even more strongly. His lines on the subject, though familiar in our lips as household words, cannot be omitted :—

Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,
And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups
That cheer, but not inebriate, wait on each,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in.

In one of his delightful letters to his old friend Joseph Hill, he recalls to his memory "the adroit waiter" of a coffee-house they had once visited together, and reminds his correspondent "how he raised the teapot to the ceiling with his right hand, while in his left the tea cup descending almost to the ground, received a limpid steam—limpid in its descent, but no sooner had is reached its destination than frothing and foaming it becomes a roaring syllabub.—*Temple Bar.*

A monumemt to Johannes Brahms is being promoted by a large and influential committee, in the list of whose members figure the names of many of the leading men in music, the fine arts, literature, and science of Austria, Germany, and other parts of the Continent. The Committee was formed in Vienna. Though not born in Vienna, Brahms spent half his lifetime there. There he conceived and elaborated many of his greatest works ; it is there that he lies buried between the graves of Beethoven and of Schubert. Vienna seems, therefore, to have a paramount claim to the possession of a statue of Brahms, but as the works he left are the inheritance of the world at large, it is felt that the erecting of a monument to him in Vienna cannot remain a question of purely local interest, but becomes, on the contrary, one of universal concern. So write the members of an influential Branch Committee for Great Britain, on which we find the names of Lord Herschell, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Sir Henry Irving, Sir Walter Parratt, Sir C. H. Parry, Sir Edward Poynter, Sir George Grove, Mr. Alma Tadema, Dr. Stanford, Mr. Henschel, Canon Wilberforce, and others. They appeal for contributions to be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Edward Speyer, Ridgehurst, Shenley, Herts, or to the Brahms Monument Fund, at the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 26th July were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 25th July 16 feet 5 inches against 18 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Kharif sowings and rice transplanting are in progress. Water is insufficient in the Dadu and Sehwan talukas. There was rain throughout the district, maximum 10 inches 32 cents at Sujawal. It was slightly beneficial to crops in Johi, but caused some damage to rice seedlings in Mirpur Batoro. Fodder is insufficient in Kohistan. The prices of food-grains are steady.

Shikarpur.—River has been very low for several days, being now 10 feet against 14 feet 8 inches in the same week last year. Fears are entertained of kharif cultivation being retarded. Rain has fallen in twelve talukas, the average being 37 cents. The cattle are in good condition. The supply of fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of rabi crops continues in one taluka. Preparations for kharif crops are progressing in the whole district and the standing crops are in good state. There were breaches in Dadwah in the Moro taluka, where crops have been slightly damaged. Breaches in Mirwah, taluka Badin, caused deficiency of water in the other small canals. The average rain fall was 1 inch 3 cents in the whole district. Locusts appeared in the Moro taluka, but caused no damage. The cattle are in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—The rainfall during the week measured 2 inches 32 cents at Jacobad, 37 cents at Thul and 3 inches 24 cents at Shahdadpur. There was a shower of hail in Tapa Dhing. Crops are thriving except at the tails of the Ghar Canals, Shahdadpur, and at the tails of the Begari, Desert and Mirwah owing to deficiency of water. The supply of fodder is sufficient except at Shahdadpur. The price of rice has fallen by 2 1-2 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—There was rain throught the district, maximum 2 inches 60 cents at Mirpur, minimum 7 cents at Nagpur. More rain is wanted in the desert talukas. Kharif operations are in progress in the desert talukas. Locusts appeared in Khipro, but caused no damage. The water-supply in the canals is improving.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 23rd July 1898).—The rainfall for the week was maximum 6 inches 43 cents at Gogo, minimum 94 cents at Viramgam. Sowing of bajari has been nearly completed. Transplantation of rice has been commenced in the Daskroi taluka. More rain is wanted. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of bajari is 14 seers 40 tolas, of jowari 17 seers 40 tolas, of what 10 seers 40 tolas and of rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—There was rain during the week, maximum 7 inches 30 cents at Halol, minimum 1 inch 54 cents at Dohad. Standing crops and the agricultural stock are in good condition. Fodder is plentiful. The prices of bajari and wheat have fallen in Halol from 16 and 7 seers to 17 and 8 seers per rupee respectively.

Kaira,—(For week ending 25th July 1898).—The rainfall for the week was maximum 6 inches 99 cents at Thasra, minimum 5 inches 64 cents at Kaira. Sowing of bajri, kodra and rice is in progress and the standing crops are in good condition. Green grass is available in all places. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 16, of wheat 10 and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—The rainfall for the week was maximum 11 inches 18 cents at A'mod, minimum 4 inches 21 cents at Anklesvar. Transplantation of rice is in progress. In some places cotton plants are likely to suffer owing to excessive rain. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—The rainfall for the week was maximum 10 inches 96 cents at Bardoli, minimum 2 inches 85 cents at Olpad. Transplantation of rice is in progress. Standing crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder is sufficient and the condition of the agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Khandesh.—The rainfall for the week at Dhulia was 1 inch 19 cents, and in the district, maximum 3 inches 92 cents at Jalgaon, minimum 58 cents at Shirpur. Sowing of cotton has been completed and that of jowari and bajri is in progress. Weeding has been commenced in some places. Standing crops are in good condition. More rain is wanted in some parts. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of wheat and bajri have risen, while those of jowari and rice have fallen.

Nasik.—The rainfall at Nasik was 2 inches 86 cents. The total fall is insufficient in the eastern part of Sinnar and Malegaon. Sowing operations are in progress. The fodder supply is sufficient and the agricultural stock are in good condition. There is no marked variation in prices.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, heavy on 22nd ; total of week 8·15 inches ; total to date 46·15, being 3·91 above average. Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 20th, 1° warm on 26th, 2° cool on 22nd and 1° cool on 23rd, 24th and 25th ; temperature normal on 21st. Vapour in air excessive on 20th, 24th and 25th ; and normal from 21st to 23rd. Abnormal wind from north on 20th, 21st and 23rd, from north-east on 22nd and 24th and from east-south-east and strong on 25th and 26th. Thunder and lightning on 22nd.

Thana.—The rainfall for the week was maximum 21 inches 51 cents at Thana, minimum 7 inches 87 cents at Umbargaon. The rainfall was sufficient throughout the district. The state of young crops is good. Transplantation of crops is in progress. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of rice, second sort, in seers per rupee are 8 3-4 at Murbad, 10 1-2 at Mahim, 10 at Dahanu, Umbargaon, Kalyan and Bassein, 9 1-2 at Thana and Mokhada, 8 1-4 at Vada, 8 at Shahapur and 7 3-4 at Bhiwndi.

Kolaba.—There was rainfall throughout the district, maximum 36 inches 24 cents at Karjat, minimum 12 inches 30 cents at Alibag. Rice seedlings are in good condition. Transplantation has been nearly completed. The price of rice at Alibag is 9 seers 35 tolas per rupee. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There was heavy rain everywhere, maximum 26 inches 98 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 13 inches 81 cents at Ratnagiri. Transplantation has been almost completed. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The cattle are healthy except in some places of the Dapoli taluka. The prices of food-grains are stationary.

Poona.—The rainfall during the week was 2 inches 95 cents at Poona, 3 inches 89 cents at Junnar, 1 inch 25 cents at Indapur, 2 inches 94 cents at Khed, 53 cents at Sirur, 1 inch 22 cents at Purandhar, 66 cents at Bhimthadi, 8 inches 70 cents at Maval, 2 inches 89 cents at Ambegaon, 11 inches 40 cents at Mulshi and 71 cents at Dhond. In the Deshi portion of the district rain in wanted. In the western part of the district bajri, nagli, sawa and rice crops have been sown and the young plants of rice and nagli are being replanted ; the condition of all these kharif crops is fair. At present no rain is wanted in the Mawali tract. In the Deshi tract only the Malran lands have been sown with bajri and mug, as they had the little rain they require ; other lands have been ploughed, but sowing operations have been retarded for want of sufficient rain. In the Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas the kharif crops have been sown in some places, but their young shoots are withering owing to absense of rain. The condition of cattle is good and the supply of fodder is sufficient. While jowari was cheaper, bajri was dearer in the Indapur taluka. The average price of jowari is 30 lbs., of bajri 25 lbs. and of wheat 18 lbs, per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—There was rain throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 37 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 8 cents at Rahuri. More rain is wanted in the Shrigonda, Kopargaon and Sangamner talukas. Sowing of bajri continue. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grains is 15 seers 64 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall of the week was 4 inches 84 cents at Sholapur, 1 inch 94 cents at Barsi, 1 inch at Madha, 1 inch 6 cents at Karmala, 1 inch 14 cents at Pandharpur, 38 cent at Sangola and 31 cents at Malsiras. More rain is wanted except in Sholapur. Sowing of kharif crops is in progress in places where there is sufficient moisture. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Madha, Karmala, Pandharpur and Malsiras, and it is stationary in Barsi and Sangola. The price of Sholapur jowari is 18 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—The rainfall at Satara measured 3 inches 17 cents, and in the district, maximum 8 inches 37 cents at Javli, minimum 38 cents at Man. More rain is wanted in Tasgaon. Khatav and Man. Sowing has been retarded in Man for want of rain. The condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Bijapur.—There was good rain in the Indi and Sindgi talukas, but the fall was very slight elsewhere maximum being 2 inches 37 cents at Indi and minimum 11 cents at Hungund. Kharif sowing has been commenced generally in the Indi and the Sindgi talukas ; elsewhere standing crops are withering and sowing has been retarded for want of sufficient rain. Heavy rain is urgently required throughout the district. Preparation of land for rabi sowing continues. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The average price of food grains is 20 seers per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was rain during the week throughout the district varying from 17 cents at Athni to 14 inches 37 cents at Chandgad. More rain is wanted in the eastern talukas ; elsewhere the crops are in good condition except near the Belgaum City, where they are damaged by locusts. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. There is no marked change in the prices of staple food-grains. The condition of artizans and labourers and of cattle is good.

Dharwar.—There was rain during the week varying from 2 inches 22 cents at Kalghatgi to 60 cents at Ron. There was no rain at Navalgund. More rain is necessary throughout the district for standing crops and for sowing purposes in the black soil talukas. The condition of standing kharif crops is good in the Mallad talukas, but they are withering for want of rain in Navalgund. The agricultural stock are healthy. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The price of jowari is 18 seers 8 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—There was rain throughout the district, maximum 11 inches 5 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 2 inches 20 cents at Mundgod, where more rain is wanted, and agricultural operations are retarded in some places. Elsewhere sowing and transplanation continue. Weeding is in progress. The condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Rajkot.—The rainfall during the week was 1 inch 65 cents. Sowing operations are in progress. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 12 seers 5 tolas, 12 seers 55 tolas, 14 seers 50 tolas, and 13 seers 5 tolas respectively per rupee.

Wadhwan.—The rainfall during the week was 1 inch 93 cents. Crops are in good condition. Weeding of Kharif crops is in progress. Bajri sells at 14 and jowari at 16 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The rainfall during the week measured 5 inches 56 cents. The condition of the agricultural stock and of standing crops is fair. Sowing and ploughing operations have been completed everywhere except in the Amreli division, where they continue. Want of rain is badly felt in Okhamandal. The prices of bajri are 31, of wheat 19, of superior rice 14, and of inferior rice 20 pounds per British rupee.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND HIS REIGN.

FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

In the July number of "The Century," Mr. Poultney Bigelow has an article on the character and career of the German Emperor, which comprises many interesting anecdotes of a personal nature. The paper, which bears the title "Ten Years of Kaiser Wilhelm, forms a sort of supplement to the writers article on this subject published in the same magazine seven years ago, which attracted at that time considerable attention. Mr. Bigelow is, on the whole, an admirer of the Emperor, but he does not hesitate to speak plainly about some acts of his reign which have provoked less favourable comment both at home and abroad, as will be seen in the following passage.

THE FAMOUS KRUGER "CABLE."

It so happened that on the day when the Emperor sent his cable to Paul Kruger I was dining in Berlin with two officials. When I asked them their opinion of the Emperor's despatch, they both clasped their hands over their heads, and rolled their eyes upwards as if to say, "Great heavens, how could he do such a thing ?"

According to the Imperial Constitution, the Prime Minister is expected to accept the responsibility for the Emperor's acts. Nothing which William II. has done since his accession has so profoundly modified his relations with foreign countries as this short cable, which sounded like an effort to interfere in matters of strictly English concern, Prince Hohenlohe, the Prime Minister, acted throughout as though nothing were expected of him except to carry the Emperor's messages to the telegraph office. We do not yet know whether he advised the Emperor to send this despatch or not. Certain it is that it did no good. Within three months from the sending of this despatch I was in South Africa, and learned soon enough from representative Boers in the Transvaal that they resented the interference of Germany quite as much as they did that of any other country. Germans themselves told me that their position in South Africa had been made more difficult since the Emperor's despatch ; that is to say, Germans had been made odious in the eyes of their English follow-colonists. The Emperor would never have sent that despatch had he known the spirit of independence which animated the Boers, and it is a thousand pities that his Prime Minister permitted such a message to be sent without a vigorous protest.

On the other hand, Mr. Bigelow gives the German Emperor credit for the "rare and excellent quality of courage to act and speak as he feels," and adds "in the ten year of his reign we have no example of his stooping to deception. He meets his people frankly, tells them what they should do, and wastes no precious time in political log-rolling. His people are all the time grumbling at him, and none can blame them for that, for he is perpetually endangering such liberties as were guaranteeed in 1871. But beneath all the grumbling heard in the Press there is something in William II. that commands the Prussians admiration, and that is his soldierly devotion to what he conceives to be his duty." Commenting generally on the Emperor's policy, Mr. Bigelow says :

WILLIAM II. AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

It has been the fashion to predict Imperial disaster, from year to year, especially since the retirement of Bismarck ; yet if we choose to analyze the ten years of William II., they will, I think, compare favourably with any ten years of Bismarck since the adoption of the Imperial Constitution in 1871. The so-called Kulturkampf, or quarrel with the Papacy, was a Bismarckian creation. During his reign the Socialist vote swelled from a mere nothing to over a million. He it was who saddled Germany with a million square miles of pestiferous hot country called by courtesy a colonial empire. Under him the political police developed to hitherto unprecedented power in the suppression of Danish sentiment in the north-west, Polish down east, and French in the provinces acquird by the war of 1870. Under him the relations between Russia and Germany grew to be so strained that war seemed at one time imminent ; and, indeed, Germany, under his manner of settling domestic and foreign questions, was drifting into political chaos when William II. took charge.

Special stress is laid upon the Emperor's interest in naval affairs—a new thing among his countrymen, for the old Emperor William looked upon the navy as more ornamental than useful, and Frederick William III. regarded the idea as impious, "for," said he, "Frederick the Great got on well enough without it, and what was good enough for him is good enough for me." Very different is the view of the present Emperor. When Captain Mahan published his famous book on "The Influence of Sea Power we are told that the Emperor at once read it, and sent him a cordial telegram acknowledging the indebtedness of himself and his officers for the lessons that it taught. A token of this interest was what Mr. Bigelow calls "the magnificent marine carnival" organized in 1895 on the occasion of the opening of the great canal between the Baltic and the North Sea. Further indications of a like kind are furnished in the following passage :

AN IMPERIAL DESIGNER OF BATTLESHIPS.

The Emperor's knowledge of England's military capacity is complete and exact. He knows the British officer, and the character of the man under him. He knows by heart every ship in the British navy, and what guns she carries. At home his study is like the museum of a naval engineer, and he is frequently occupied with the designing of battleships. In 1893 he struck the key-note of his future naval policy by sending this motto over the wires to a boat-club near Berlin : "Navigare necesse est, vivere non est necesse" that is to say, "We can do without living, but not without a navy."

The Emperor's interest in foreign authors, however, is not confined to writers of Captain Mahan's class.

MARK TWAIN AND THE EMPEROR.

When the late William Walter Phelps was the American representative in Berlin, Mark Twain happened to be in town. Mr Phelps having informed me that he had taken no steps to let the Emperor know of this, I of course pointed out to our Minister (what I knew to be the case) that the German Emperor knew by heart the works of our great humorist, and would be most happy of an opportunity to talk with him. Mr Phelps, however, persisted in thinking that it was not his business to do anything in the matter, seeing that Mr. Clemens was not present in any official capacity. Next day I was leaving for America, but that evening I had an opportunity of telling the Emperor that Mark Twain was in town. The moment he heard this he clapped his hands at the good news, and called out to his wife, who was at the other side of the room, "Auguste, Auguste, here is good news. What do you think ? Mark Twain is in town." And then he sagerly inquired about him. But when he learned that Mr. Phelps had not seen fit to arrange a meeting at once, he frowned in a significant manner. Of course Mark Twain was immediately invited to meet the Emperor at luncheon, and both enjoyed the meeting.

For two other examples the "Century's" contributor can vouch from personal experience :

THE EMPEROR AS A CANDID CRITIC.

Two years ago I published my history of "The German Struggle for Liberty," which was regarded by the German Conservative papers as an impious attack upon monarchy in general and the Emperors ancestors in particular. It was nothing of the kind, but merely the statement of certain well-established facts from an American point of view. My friends predicted that the Emperor would drop the book into his waste-paper basket, with a curse upon its author. Instead of this, he read it, according to his own statement, from beginning to end, pointed out faults, from his point of view, and obviously thought no worse of me for my lack of orthodoxy. Next year I published my "White Man's Africa," in which I had to speak of his relations to the Transvaal in a manner far from complimentary. Again he sent word to me that he had read the book with interest and pleasure. These two little episodes dispose of the perpetually repeated slander that he can endure nothing but praise, and quarrels with any one who opposes him.

The article also furnishes a sketch of

THE EMPEROR'S HOME LIFE.

He and his wife have exhibited in these years the picture of a happy family in which he governs out of doors and she is supreme in the nursery. Almost alone among the great ruling families, his has been free from social scandal ; and if worse were to come to the worst, he is about the only crowned head who could turn to and earn his living, either as a ship designer, a newspaper editor, or a military man.

"He has," says Mr. Bigelow in conclusion, "a Yankee head on his shoulders. This I said ten years ago, and it remains true to-day."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrups, Sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle

CAPTAINS OF COUNTY CRICKET.

J. A. DIXON, OF NOTTS.

To be the successor of such celebrities as Richard Daft, William Oscroft, and Mordecai Sherwin in the captaincy of Notts—a county with a rich cricket history—is in itself an honour of which M. J. A. Dixon is perhaps pardonably proud. The word "perhaps" is advisedly introduced, because any feeling akin to "pride," as generally understood, is quite foreign to this gentleman's nature. A famous cricketer once declared that there were no gentlemen in Notts, but at that period the world at large knew not Mr. Dixon who during the teens of years that he has been before the public has been a living example of the proverb of William of Wykeham that "Manners maketh the man." In that most charming volume "The Cricketers of My Time," old John Nyren draws wonderful sketches of the great players of a century ago. His description of David Harris, the famous bowler of ancient cricket, is, to my thinking, peculiarly appropriate when applied to Dixon. Says Nyren :—" His features were not regularly handsome, but a remarkably kind and gentle expression amply compensated the defect of mere linear beauty. The fair qualities of his heart shone through his honest face, and I can call to mind no worthier, or, in the active sense of the word, not a more 'good man' than David Harris. He was one of the rare species that linkman to man in bonds of fellowship by good work ; that inspire confidence and prevent the structure of society from becoming disjointed and, as it were a ' bowing wall or a tottering fence.' He was a man of so strict a principle and such high honour, that I believe his moral character was never impeached. I never heard even a suspicion breathed against his integrity, and I knew him long and intimately. . . . I never busied myself about his mode of faith or the peculiarity of his creed ; that was his own affair not mine or any other being's on earth ; all I know is that he was an honest man' and the poet has assigned the rank of such a one in creation." That was John Nyren's opinion of David Harris. I have taken the liberty of quoting this vigorous Anglo-Saxon as exactly embodying my own opinions of Mr. Dixon, the captain of Notts. Out of deference to that gentleman's feelings I forbear to say more ; but I cannot say less.

NOT A NOTTS' MAN.

It is curious that Nottinghamshire, like Yorkshire, the two shires who believe so strongly in the birth qualification, should both be led by captains not born in their confines. John Anger Dixon is a native of Grantham, being ushered into this world of cricket and commerce on May 27, 1861 ; but his parents took up their residence in Nottingham about 1874, and have remaind there ever since. The Grammar School at Grantham, where Sir Isaac Newton first learned the doctrine of averages, counts young Dixon among its pupils. He went there in 1872, and in his third year was accounted cricketer enough to be in the eleven. But when the family home was removed to Nottingham, Mr. Dixon was sent to the High School, which has turned out more sportsmen than senior wranglers—a virtue of most schools, for sportsmen are useful, ornamental, and serve to brighten the world. It is rarely that one can say so much of a senior wrangler. Having obtained his place in the team of the High School, the future captain of the county gained his first experience of such duties by leading the eleven. Even in these days he was a promising bat, a nice bowler, and a sure field. But in 1876 he was transferred to Chigwell Grammar School in Essex, where he received a little professional coaching from William Shaw, a brother of the famous Alfred Shaw. Still, on the whole, it may be said that Dixon developed largely on his own lines at Chigwell during 1877 and 1878. In the latter year he captured both the school prizes for the highest batting and the lowest bowling averages.

HIS DEBUT FOR NOTTS.

On becoming associated with the large wholesale house in which the Dixons are the principal partners, he devoted his spare time to cricket and football. As a member of the Notts Forest Amateurs and the Notts Amateurs, who both play on Trent Bride, he soon began to make a great reputation in local cricket. His scores were very large, and his bowling so effective that he was asked to play for the county. As this was in 1882, when Notts had a remarkably strong professional eleven, no greater compliment could have been paid to any young man. He made his debut for Notts against Middlesex at Trent Bridge on August 17,18, and 19, 1882, but his line in the score reads :—" Dixon c Webbe b Tuke o, c Walker b Webbe o." A man who "bags a brace" in his first county match sometimes never has another opportunity. But Dixon played fifteen innings for Notts in 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885—and his aggregate reached only 100. His highest innings was 22, against Surrey at the Oval in 1883. This was not encouraging to the committee or to Dixon, but the former nursed hope and patience, and the latter pined for confidence. In local cricket in 1883 Mr. Dixon secured 1,247 runs in 42 innings, and twice in the years indicated he took over 100 wickets in a season against good teams. The executive could see that there was cricket in the young amateur, but the ordeal of county matches overawed him. Too frequently when he walked to the wicket he was a mere bundle of nerves, and a ready prey for the bowler. He used to play football hard in the winter for Notts, and as the partner of Harry Cursham on the left wing, was very brilliant. In 1885 he was awarded his international cap, but the strain of football and cricket was too much for him. He became overtrained, and when he was compelled to go for a voyage to Australia in November, 1885, people shook their heads solemnly about "Johnny Dixon." He left his bats with a cricket outfitter, and desired him to get them in nice condition for the spring. The manager of that emporium had an idea that those trusty willow blades would not be required again. Fortunately he was wrong, and, to the joy of all Nottingham, Dixon returned in May, 1886, the trip having thoroughly restored him to health.

HIS COUNTY SUCCESSES.

In June, 1887, Dixon re-appeared in the county eleven at Lord's against the M. C. C. His last trial had been in the same match in 1885, when he scored 13 and 0. On this later occasion he compiled 10 and 89—his first real success for Notts. A week later he played against Lancashire at Trent Bridge, when he made 21, but, what is more, captured four wickets for 24, those of John Briggs, Walter Robinson, and George Yates, in the second innings, being taken with successive deliveries. The team had the ball mounted in silver, and presented it to Mr. Dixon. When we add that in that most trying match—the Surrey encounter at the Oval, in August—he scored 30 and 46—the highest aggregate on the side—we are at once convinced that the subject of this sketch came back from Australia a different man. Possibly he threw some of his nerves overboard in the Bay of Biscay. With Shrewsbury away in Australia during 1888, Mr. Dixon showed fine form, especially against the sixth Australian team ; assisted the Gentlemen (for the first time) against the Players at Lord's, and headed the Notts' batting averages for all matches with 27·31. What was the result ? In 1889 he was appointed the captain of Notts—and he can pose as the first amateur ever accorded such a distinction. Moreover, at the end of the season he rejoiced at a successful campaign, for Notts were bracketted equal first with Lancashire and Surrey. Individually, his cricket suffered from the responsibilities of his position, and this is no fanciful theory, for Shrewsbury once refused the honour of being captain, because he thought it would spoil his batting. However, in 1890 Mr. Dixon scored 514 runs for Notts—and had the pleasure of hitting up his first hundred for the county. Once again he succeeded at the expense of Lancashire. It was in Fred Wild's benefit, which opened on June 23 1889, at Trent Bridge. Shrewsbury and Dixon took up the defence against Briggs and Mold, and at 174 the first wicked fell, Dixon then being out for a chanceless 109, made in three hours.

GREAT AMONG GIANTS.

Season after season Mr. Dixon added to his reputation, especially by his 73 and 62 at Whitsuntide against Surrey in 1891, and by his judicious captaincy in the following year. Surrey were the champions in 1892, but Notts were the runners up. Mr. Dixon can show a handsome gold medal bearing the inscription "Presented to Mr. J. A. Dixon from Public Subscription Fund in honour of the great victory of Notts vs. Surrey, August, 1892 ; won by four wickets." In successive matches at Trent Bridge in 1893 we find Dixon registering 139 against Kent, 103 against Gloucestershire, and 133 against Middlesex. His runs were splendidly made, for he gave but one chance to Kent and one to Gloucestershire, although in the Middlesex match he was twice missed. That season William Gunn headed the county averages with 47, Shrewsbury being second with 37 and Mr. Dixon third with 35. It was reserved for 1897 to show us the Notts captain at his best, as in 23 innings for his county, he amassed 1,030, and with an average of 44 was second to Gunn with 49, while Shrewsbury ranked third with 38. Truly Dixon has been great among the giants. In the season's averages Mr. Dixon was seventh with 1,100 for 25 completed efforts. It was last May that the subject of this sketch made his record score, the highest ever compiled at Trent Bridge and for the county, namely, 268 not out against Sussex. This was a magnificent display of clean, resolute hitting. On the Monday night he scored three, on the Tuesday added 195, and on the Wednesday rapidly completed his 200. On the whole he got runs at the rate of 50 an hour, but his second 50 was the result of only 30 minutes batting. Moreover, save for a chance to mid-off, when 253, he never made a serious mistake. When making runs, there are few more delightful batsmen to watch. Dixon may not possess the grace of Gunn or the science of Shrewsbury, but his method is so free and his style so attractive, that it is a treat to watch him. While never reckless, he does not carry caution to excess—and it is in this connection worth noting, that in his 268 not out, he hit one 5, twenty-eight 4s, twenty-one 3s, and thirteen 2s. His first hundred on this memorable occasion only contained fourteen singles. When we add to such sterling batting qualities that he bowls round arm rather above medium pace, with a high delivery and a break from the off, and that he is a brilliant and hard working fielder, it will be seen that he is worthy of his exalted position. Mr. Dixon stands 5ft. 11 1-2 in. in his socks, and weighs 13st. He puts all his inches, all his weight, and all his heart into Notts cricket.

A POPULAR CAPTAIN.

Mr. Dixon is jealous of the honour of Notts, and he would have been very gratified had the county beaten Yorkshire at Leeds on June 29th. The Tykes escaped from a tight place, but a win would have done Notts a power of good. However, Dixon and his comrades played manfully, and showed that the resources of Notts cricket are not exhaused yet. Mr. Dixon has been known to write to the newspapers in defence of his county, and he is hopeful that some day the Middland shire will once again be the champions. They are having their period of trial now, the same as Surrey and Yorkshire have passed through. Owing to the energy of Mr. Henry Turner, the club was never in a better position—but, above all, the committee are keenly alive to discovering and keeping promising cricketers, and giving them opportunity to develop. Every lad of promise can be sure of an encouraging word from the captain of the county, who has no lofty mannerisms, is even in temperament, and a calm and judicious leader and adviser. He is modesty itself, and, being both a strict teetotaler and a non smoker, he sets the best possible example to the young cricketer. But he is not narrow-minded, and after making his 268 not out he took the chair at a smoking concert of the Notts Football Club. He was cheered to the echo, and in reply merely said that he could hardly believe he had made so many runs—it was like a beautiful dream. Sussex felt that it was a reality.

DREYFUS AND THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

DECLARATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"GUILT ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN."

All that was said in the Chamber on July 7 on the Dreyfus question still leaves a feeling of painful doubt. The interpellation that brought M. Cavaignac into the tribune was made by M. Castelin, an ex-Boulangist. There was a good deal of froth in his speech. He spoke of the country not knowing what to think. Since individuals setting themselves above the law were not prosecuted, the authors of calumnies and libels against the army felt they had impunity. Documents had been surreptitiously taken from the dossiers at the War Office. No attempt was made to detect those who attempted to corrupt officers there in 1896. Why was that ? Why was M. Zola allowed to remain in the Legion of Honour ? How could soldiers believe in officers who were daily dragged through the mire ? He ended by asking what was the real truth about Captain Lebrun-Renault's report.

This brought the War Minister to the tribune.

BREATHLESS ATTENTION REIGNED.

He has a weak voice, which at first was not audible in all parts of the House. Of course, he professed a wish to put an end to the agitation. The Government might have fallen back on the "chose jugee" and its determination to make it respected, but it thought it a duty to reveal to the Chamber and the country all the truth that could be revealed. What, he continued, is the actual state of things ? The members of the first Court Martial (this was said slowly and emphatically) judged according to their soul and conscience, and without passion. An attempt was made to substitute for Dreyfus another officer, who will be punished shortly with the disciplinary pains he deserves. Cheers on the Left, as this officer can only be Esterhazy.) The judges of the second Court Martial judged in their concience that no proofs were furnished of the crime imputed to that second officer, and even if there had been they would not have established the innocence of Dreyfus." The Government, the War Minister went on to say, would stand by the judgments of the Courts Martial and the officers who acted as judges. It also wished to lighten the darkness of any who held

SINCERELY WRONG OPINIONS.

Yes, there were grave misunderstandings. This very day the country was so excited that the Government would consent to exceptional measures to secure respect for the army. "But the army does not want to be defended in this way. Respectful of the civil power, it does not want to shelter itself behind measures of public safety. (Great cheering on the Left.) The Government knows what the country wants. The country expects that it will not yield to any pressure." Here M. Cavaignac paused, and throwing a glance round the Chamber, said with renewed emphasis : "The Government is absolutely certain of the guilt of Dreyfus. Were it not so sure, no reason of public safety could induce it to keep an innocent person in penal servitude."

M. Cavaignac went on to give his reasons for his positive belief. The facts were of two sorts. During six years the Intelligence Department had collected more than 1,000 documents, letters, &c., which sometimes gave true names and sometimes sham names. "These documents," said the minister, "leave no room for doubting their authenticity or the identity of their authors. Among these papers there are insignificant ones, but there are some very important."

M. Cavaignac went on to say that two were exchanged between two correspondents, and alluded to a person designated by the initial "D." They were dated in March and April, 1894, and referred to Dreyfus, although his initial only is given. But in 1896 one of the correspondents wrote a letter that if he were questioned he would declare he had no knowledge of "that Jew." He asked the person to whom he wrote to do likewise. All this is threadbare from constant repetition. The Chamber was

VISIBLY DISAPPOINTED.

There were members who expected to read an intercepted correspondence between the German Emperor and Dreyfus. M. Cavaignac did not, I fancy, notice the disappointment. He proceeded as follows: "Dreyfus was on the morning of his degradation kept in a room with two officers for several hours. The officers received from his lips the confession of his crime. His words were given at the time in the newspapers. Captain Lebrun-Renault also declared before the war Minister the terms of the avowal. The other officer, Captain Datelle, is now dead, but the other two officers have been examined, and repeat what they stated. Captain Lebrun-Renault also jotted on a leaf torn from his memorandum book the avowal that was made to him, We remember the relations of General Gonse and Colonel Picquart. They were strange, and indeed still seem inexplicable. M. Cavaignac adds to their strangeness, for he says General Gonse thus wrote to General De Boisdeffre (no date given) : "I myself took Captain Lebrun-Renault to the War Minister, and he repeated the long monologue of Dreyfus. The following are the salient points : ' I did not hand over any original documents, only copies. The Minister knows I am innocent. He sent Major Paty du Clam to tell me so. If I delivered documents, they were of no importance, and only intended to draw other documents."

"Thus" said M. Cavaignac, "concordant and decisive evidence proves Dreyfus to have said : ' If I delivered documents.' I cannot admit that if Dreyfus had not really delivered the documents he would have spoken thus." Unquestionably the confirmation given of the Lebrun-Renault jotting and verbal report is

IMPORTANT.

But why are not the names given of the two officers who stayed two hours with Dreyfus ? Perhaps they would not wish to appear as doing police work of the detective sort. Captain Datelle died suddenly in a railway carriage. M. Drumont thinks he was murdered because he would have been an inconvenient witness. However, all that M. Cavaignac said has been said over and over again. This did not prevent the greater part of the Chamber acclaiming him. M. Mirman, a Socialist, moved the placarding of his speech throughout France. Some members of the Centre and Right demanded a division. M. Brisson thought a vote by show of hands would lend itself better to the impulse of the Chamber. However, this did not do, and a more regular vote was taken, 574 members voted, There were 572 for and 2 against.

M. Cavaignac sways the whole Chamber. Were there just now a Presidential vacancy, he would come in as M. Felix Faure's successor. And yet he attacked Dreyfus so weakly that one may ask whether he did not do so on purpose to please some colleagues who are in favour of a revision of the sentence. M. Cavaignac, in the course of his reply to M. Castelin, said that the original documents collected by the Intelligence Deparment could leave no doubt in the minds of men of honest purpose.

"Three documents," he continued, "must be specially noted. The first is dated March, 1894, and is to this effect : ' D——has brought me a number of interesting things.' The second, dated April 16th, 1896, says : 'I have appended twelve plans of (here follows the name of a fortress) which that contemptible cur D. has given me for you.' There is no doubt that Dreyfus is meant, and as a matter of fact he is plainly named in the third document, in which are the words : 'On the occasion of the interpellation, I shall say that I never had any relations with Dreyfus. Say the same as I do. No one must ever learn from anybody what has taken place between us !' (Sensation.)

"The guilt of Dreyfus is affirmed in another document which I cannot read in the tribune." (Murmurs.)

Following upon the declaration of M. Cavaignac in the Chamber, orders will be given to the Military Governor of Paris to bring Major Esterhazy before Committee of Inquiry.

After the Vote in the Chamber, it may be assumed that no action will be taken in regard to Madame Dreyfus' petition. M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, has decided to inform Madame Dreyfus that her request is in no way justified.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Broncnitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
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Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824, Sold by Chemists throughout the world.
In bottles, 1s. 1 1-2d. and upwards.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

Captain Sverdrup's Polar expedition on board the Fram left Christiania on Friday June 24. Dr. Nansen and a large crowd of people were present to witness the departure. Cheers were raised as the ship left the harbour.

A Reuter telegram from Tromso says that Mr. Walter Wellman, the American explorer, left on Monday on board his ice steamer Frithyof for the North Polar regions. Just before his departure from England Mr. Wellman gave to Reuter's representative an account of his expedition, in which he said that his aim was to reach the North Pole, and also to explore the still unknown northern parts of Franz Josef Land. The party consists of Professor James H. Gore, Columbian University, a geodesist ; Lieutenant Evelyn B. Baldwin, who was on the Greenland ice cap with Lieutenant Peary ; Dr. Edward Hofma, naturalist and medical officer ; and Mr. Quirof Harlan, physicist, from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Norwegians experienced in Arctic work make up the remainder of the party of ten. Mr. Wellman proposes to reach the Pole by a sledging expedition over the pack ice. At Archangel 75 sledge dogs, procured in Siberia, will be taken on board. At Cape Flora on the southern coast of Franz Josef Land two or three men will be left, while others search for Andree before the steamer returns in August. Half-a-dozen of the party, with small canvas boats, sledges and dogs, are to push on at once for the northern parts of the archipelago, passing successively the point reached by Mr. Jackson, the spot where Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Johansen wintered, and Cape Fligely, lat. 82deg., reachd by Payer in 1874. Somewhere beyond 82deg. they intend to build a hut to winter in, shooting polar bear, seal, and walrus for food, next spring they propose to set out on a sledge journey towards the Pole. If the conditions are unfavourable they will wait till the second spring. They will have about 120 days in which to reach the Pole, if possible, and return to the land, requiring an average travel of nine to ten statute miles per day. They take with them a rubber pneumatic boat, which inflates with a pump like a bicycle tire, and also a folding canvas boat, built on Mr Wellman's designs, also sledges of metal, water-tight, so built that they may turn over and over in rough ice or float in water without injury to their contents. Each dog is to draw one sledge practically without sistanceas or driving by the men.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette* July 28.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R Gardiner, 10th Bo L I, acted, as Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden, from the 11th April to the 10th May 1898, both days inclusive

Rao Bahadur Kalianrai Damodarrai, Fifth Grade Depy Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted an extension by one month of the privilege leave granted to him in this Dept Notification No 3011, dated the 23rd May [illegible]

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Bapu Janardan Shrotri, Mamlatdar, taluka Patan in the dist of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that dist, and is invested with additional powers, specified

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Shapurji Burjorji Spencer, B A, LL B, to act as Fourth Presidency Magte during the absence on leave of Mr W R Hamilton, Bar-at-Law, or pending further orders

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that Rao Bahadur Achvut Bhaskar Desai was re-called to duty in the interest of the public service within the period of the leave granted to him

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W F D Fisher to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr J Dodgson or pending further orders

Mr J W A Weir, I C S, acting Collector of Sholapur, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and thirty days

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Balvant Ganesh Deshpande to the Extra Asst Consvatorship, second grade, transferred from the Imperial to the Provincial list ; to promote Mr Chunilal Gulabchand Dalia, L C E, to the third grade of Extra Assistant and to appoint Mr Harihar Anant Nadkarni, L C E, to the fourth grade, and to post him to the Southern Circle

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F G Pratt, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Sholapur, and Dist Registrar, Sholapur, and to be Member and resident of the Local Board established for the Sholapur Dist during the absence on leave of Mr J W A Weir I C S, or pending further orders

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr P R Cadell, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Karachi, from the date Mr R Giles, M A Cantab, gives over charge pending further orders, and Mr J P Vaughan, I C S, to act as Asst Commissioner in Sind, vice Mr. Cadell, I C S, pending further orders

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr S Cooke, M A, F I C, F G S, Assoc. M. Inst. C E, Principal, College of Science, Poona, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India one month's further extension of the furlough

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Capt T E Dyson, M B, C M, to act as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, Grant Medical College, during the absence on leave of Surgn Capt H Herbert, F R C S, or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Jackson to be President of the Sind Boilar Commission vice Mr D Morris, resigned.

Surgn Capt H Herbert, F R C S, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to grant leave of absence under medical certificate for six months to the Hon Mr J Nugent, C S I, I C S.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Capt T E Dyson, M B, C M, to act as Ophthalmic Surgeon, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, during the absence on leave of Surgn Capt H Herbert, F R C S, or pending further orders

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col M L Bartholomeuz, M B, C M, Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and thirty days.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Capt Ashton Street, M B F R C S, I M S, to be a member of the Hyderabad Plague Committee vice Surgn Lieut Col W G H Henderson, I M S, resigned

H E the Governor in Council in pleased to appoint Mr P R Cadell, I C S, to be Chairman of the Karachi Plague Committee vice Mr R Giles, M A, resigned.

Asst Surgn R J Kapadia has been attached to Monsiur W M Haffkine's Laboratory with effect from the 10th June 1898, forenoon

Lieut J H Keogh, R A, has been placed at the diposal of the Plague Commissioner and is appointed on Plague duty in Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirazram, Exe Engr, 2nd grade, retires from the Service with effect from 12th Aug 1898

Consequent on the retirement of Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirazram, Exe Engr, from 12th Aug 1898, the following transfers and appoinment are ordered :—Mr F K Taraporvalla, B A, L C E, Exe Engr, is transferred from the Surat and Broach District to the Ahmedabad Dist, Mr Ali Akbar Assoc M Inst C E, Exe Engr, is transferred from the Khandesh Irrigation Dist in the Central Division to the Surat and Broach Dist in the Northern Division, and Mr Lalit Mohan Bose, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Khandesh Irrigation

Mr T B Robertson, Asst Engr 1st grade, is promoted to Ex Engr 3rd grade, temporary rank, with effect from 16th June 1898

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Shankerrao Pandurang Jagtap, residing at Sasvad, is appointed, with effect from the 1st Aug 1898, to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Dist vice Mr. Narayan Moreshwar Dhadphale, deceased

Mr Janrao Harjirao Naik Shitole, residing at Patas, is appointed, with effect from the 1st Aug 1898, to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona Dist, exclusive of the twenty-nine villages transferred to the jurisdiction of the Sirur Taluka in that district, vice Mr Janrao Malojirao, deceas

Mr Fatya Lakshman is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhiwndi in the Thana Dist during the absence of Mr Sakharam Mahadev on leave or until further orders

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The British Consul in Stettin discusses in his last report the conditions of the sugar trade of Germany. It was expected that the cultivation of the beetroot, last year would be extended, and this has happened, for the total production of sugar in Germany last year was over 180,000 tons (of 1,000 kilos each) more than the previous years, and just 280,000 tons more were exported. The export of German sugar last year was nearly 1 1-4 million tons, the home consumption being only half-a-million, and showing a great decrease last year over the previous one. This decrease, however, seems to be more apparent than reals, and to be due to a change in the duties at the commencement of last year. It appears that during last year the production of sugar increased in every European country but Russia, and amounted to over 4,800,000 tons, against 4 1-4 millions in the previous year. But Mr. Powell says that beet-growing is one of the few industries in Germany that did not participate last year in the economical progress so noticeable in Germany, and no branch of trade had to fight for its existence so strenuously as the sugar trade, and it is still doing so. "It may be said that it is the general prosperity of German commerce that has prevented the sugar industry from falling completely." The new Bourse law and the prohibition of time-bargain affected the trade injuriously. "German capitalists withdrew in many cases their support from the markets, which therefore fell more or less into the hands of foreign purchasers, who were thus able to keep the prices down during the whole season. A further decrease in the prices was caused by over-production throughout near the whole of the Continent, and by an uncertainty in respect to the Cuban crops." The new United States tariff also, which not only raised the duty, but imposed a differential duty on sugar from countries that grant an export bonus, seriously affected the trade.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy none but Rowlands.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Black Flags are again on the march in Southern China, and British gunboats have, it is said, been asked for. It will be remembered that the French had to deal with these hordes. The leader of the band at that time was one Liu Jung-fu, and a challenge which he sent to the French commander read thus:—You send out teachers of religion to undermine and ruin the people. You say you wish for international commerce, but you merely wish to swallow up the country. There are no bounds to your cruelty, and there is no name for your wickedness. And so on. If it be true that the Black Flag chief is in Canton as reported, and that his men are advancing on Wu-Chau, which is situated on the West River, there may be trouble.

The literary associations of Haslemere are many, and form the subject of an interesting article in the July "Windsor." At "Brookland," for instance, George Eliot lived. She "took possession in 1871, and here wrote 'Middlemarch.' The wild, romantic scenery of hills and valleys, clad with gorse and heather, simply inspired her, and made her love the little world around Shottermill. Much of her writing was done in the morning, seated near the window opening on to the verandah. Sometimes, when the weather appeared balmy, she ventured to write in the garden."

George Eliot's nervousness when out for a drive was one phase of her character. The story is told that her driver at Haslemere once remarked, "Withal her being such a mighty clever lody, she were very nervous in a carriage—always to wanted to go on a smooth road, and seemed dreadful feared of being thrown out." At the present time there are residents in the neighbourhood who still remember her peculiarities. She varied her retirement by occasionally calling upon, and receiving visits from, Tennyson, with whom she delighted to carry on weighty arguments. Coming again into Surrey in 1876, she stayed at the Heights, Witley, but a few miles distant, where "Daniel Deronda" was completed.

The British Consul at Warsaw in his latest report to the Foreign Office says: I believe that several British commercial travellers passed through Warsaw during last year, but only four of them called at Consulate. Why do not British firms tell their representatives to call at the Consulate in each town they visit to get and verify information as is done by foreign travellers? Of the travellers who did call here one spoke the language of the country, but they none of them, to the best of my recollection, could quote a price at Warsaw for the goods they were traveling in, and those of them who had or wished to have a local agent made it a 'sine qua non" that he should be able to correspond in English, which considerably limited their choice. There are in Warsaw, the Consul adds, a fair number of German clerks, who are studying the language and the local way of doing business, who will render valuable assistance when they return to their Fatherland. Cannot young Englishmen, he asks, be found to study the market in the same way? Mr. Murray goes on to tell that a large firm in England having a branch in Warsaw can only correspond with their manager there through one clerk in German, and cannot understand either Russian or Polish, in which the business of their branch there is carried on. "The marvel is," he says, "not that the business done by British firms abroad is diminishing, but that they should still do any business at all."

A splendid monument to Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia (the Red Prince) has been unveiled at Metz in presence of his only son, Prince Frederick Leopold, who represented his brother-in-law, the Emperor William. The statue of bronze, which is of immense size, stands on an octagonal pedestal twenty-five feet high. A splendid wreath was sent by the Veterans' Club of the Prince's favourite regiment, the Red Ziethen Hussars, of which his son-in-law the Duke of Connaught is now honorary colonel. Prince Frederick Charles died in June, 1885, leaving to his son the whole of his estates and the bulk of his immense fortune.

Madame Bernhardt visited Deptford the day after the Prince of Wales had been there, and seemingly took for granted that the decorations were in her honour. This pleased the actress. One piece of bunting, however, had been put there solely on her account. It was that of a shopkeeper who hung over the street a flag, with the legend, "Welcome, thrice welcome, Queen of my Art!" The shopkeeper used to be on the stage, and the pleasantry was his very own.

Out of a large number of candidates for the office of Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, the council have selected the Rev. Llewellyn Bebb, Educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. Mr. Bebb, who is young and broad in his sympathies, has carried off everything before him at Oxford, and Lampeter gains a brilliant scholar and splendid organiser as well as great Sclavonic and Russian linguist, who, it is said, will soon master the intricacies of the Welsh tongue.

A celebration in France commemorative of Chateaubriand has revived the memory of that eminent Frenchman, and it seems to have come none too soon for his fame, for a young French gentleman was found to know the name only in connexion with "filet Chateaubriand." Will the name of Willington 120 years hence be known to young England only in connexion with a boot, and that of Gladstone with a bag? Already a brougham is, we fear, in most minds far more associated with a carriage than with the would-be omniscient Lord Chancellor from whom the name is derived.

The new quarterly number of the old Catholic "Revue Internationale de Theologie" is full of Mr. Gladstone. Madame Olga Novikoff contributes an admiring article in French upon "Le Grand Gladstone." It is no news to English readers that this zealous Russian lady regarded Mr. Gladstone as the flower of Englishmen. The editor, Professor Michaud, of the University of Berne, says that Mr. Gladstone was not only one of the very first subscribers to the Revue, but that in 1894 he offered spontaneously to contribute towards covering the expenses of the periodical, which, from its scholarly character and the smallness of its constituency, has to be carried on for the sake of truth and not of profits.

One of the Law Lords (says the "Church Gazette") has generally the misfortune of having his judgments reversed by the superior court. But one afternoon his little daughter came rushing in in a most excited frame of mind. "Papa," she said, "may we have cake for tea? One of your judgments has been upheld by the Court of Appeal."

At a recent meeting in connexion with Dr. Stephenson's Children's Homes, Bishop Thoburn, of the American Methodist Missions in India, related an episode in his own career which reminds one of some of the incidents in the life of the late George Muller. At one time he felt it his duty to give up his salary as a missionary; but he hesitated a long while, as it seemed likely that he might have to live on twenty shillings a month, or even less. At last he ventured: and the amazing thing was that, when he ceased to draw his salary as a missionary, he began to give money to other people. Before he had been living on this new basis three weeks, a rich man sent him a cheque for 500 rupees, which he gave away at once. In two years he found himself clothing 200 poor families.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., has been giving "Cassell's" Saturday journal some of his angling experiences. He has never yet touched a 30lb salmon though he has come very near it. The longest time he ever took to kill a salmon was two and a half hours: He had taken forty yards of line when my cigar, which I was holding in my hand, burnt through the reel line, and he got free. I immediately jumped into the water, and seizing the line, handed it to the gillie, who ran it up the rod and knotted it above the top ring. Of course, this left me very little power over the fish, but I eventually brought him up, and the present Duke of Northumberland landed him for me. "An experienced angler will, however, as a rule," he added, "land a fish in as many minutes as it weighs pounds."

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
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SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS.
WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
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For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
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from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.
Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

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DUNDEE
WHISKIES
ARE THE BEST OBTAINABLE, THE BEST ON EARTH AND THE BEST TO DRINK: AS THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE, WELL MATURED AND DISTILLED FROM PURE MALT.
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.
Numbers for use by Bankers
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NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
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Master of Berwickshire Hounds.
Bottles, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 8½d.
FOR SPRAINS RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. BRUISES. CHEST COLDS.
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.
N & C RAINCOAT
("Perramus" Proof.)
Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.
LIGHT IN WEIGHT! SMART IN APPEARANCE! MODERATE IN PRICE!
TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.
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To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.
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Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

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ORIGINAL
CHLORODYNE.
None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, &c.
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REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.
The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured into few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India

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AOLINE (Regd.)
"Most Refreshing."
NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.
A true natural perfume made from flowers.
Not a Chemical Preparation.
"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."
"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.
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"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.
Of all Chemists and Stores.
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INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.
'A Charming Scent,"—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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For Itching.
For Itching
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
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GUARANTEED HARMLESS.
A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
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BLONDEAU & CIE.
LONDON DEPOT
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FOR Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites. Rash &c.

Face Spots.
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Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ¼, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

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In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known) and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

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Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
FOR RHEUMATISM.
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DIABETES WHISKY.

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BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite Increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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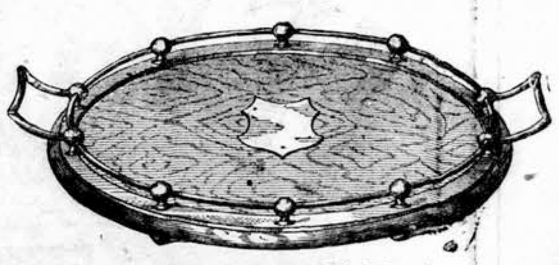

Oak Trays, with strong nickel plated mounts, Rs. 85.

Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles [illegible]

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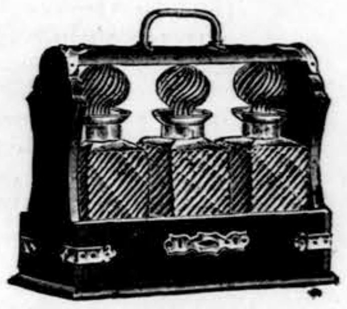
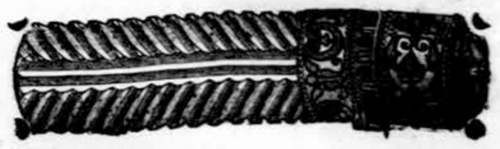


Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.



SMELLING FLASK 8601

Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 2

Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, illustrated, Rs. 80.

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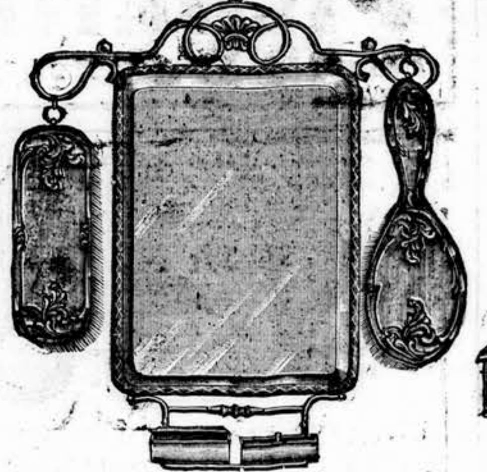
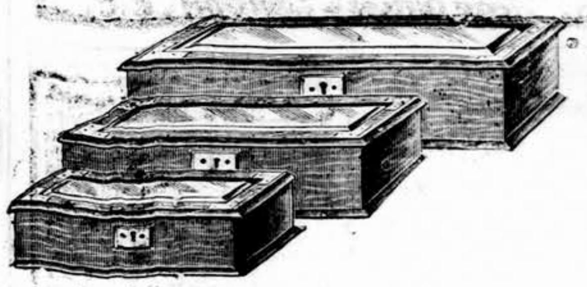
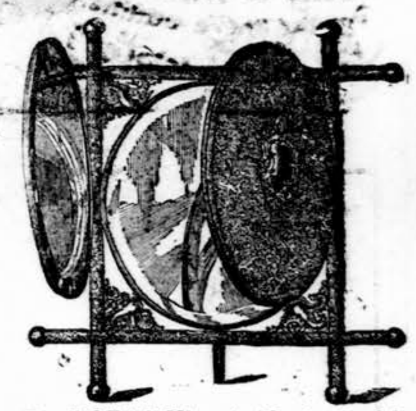
Tantalus Perfume Stand 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 4 & 65.



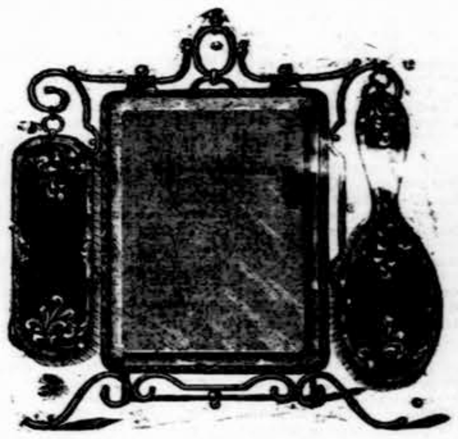
Giltand Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match and Match Holder, Rs. 38!



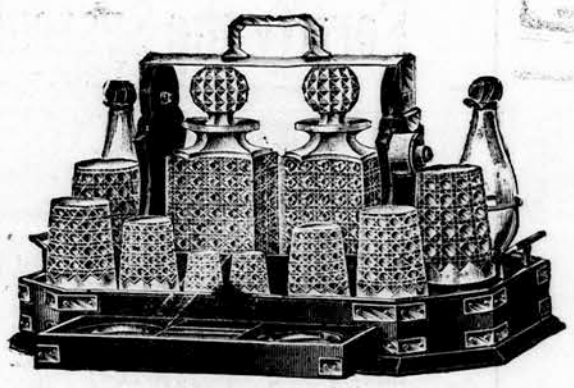
Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Size. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar, Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



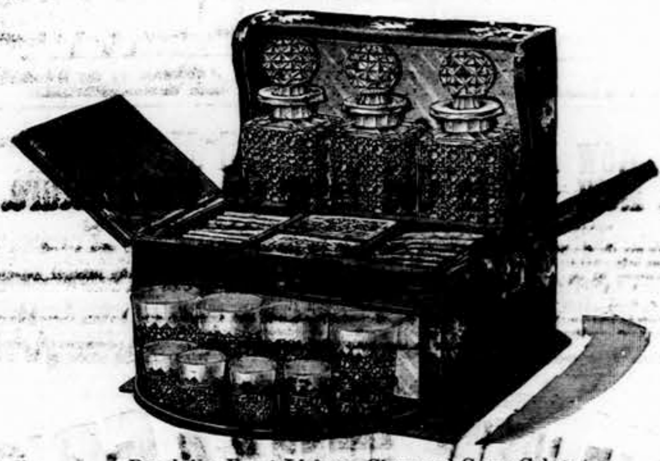
Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame. Rs. 55,



Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs. 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.



Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.

Revolving Front Cabinet of Games, Chess Draughts Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs. 130.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT. CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
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GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

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SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

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Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

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is a perfect tonic; it braces up the system to resist Neuralgia, Colds and Influenza; it keeps the healthy well, and strengthens invalids. A perfect essence of Beef; its effect upon the system is lasting, not transitory like alcoholic stimulants. In the Kitchen it provides the essential features of good Cookery—appetising flavour, nourishment and digestibility.

Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar.

J. v. Liebig

AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS:
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CLETEAS *is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most, carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

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A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

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For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

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